

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

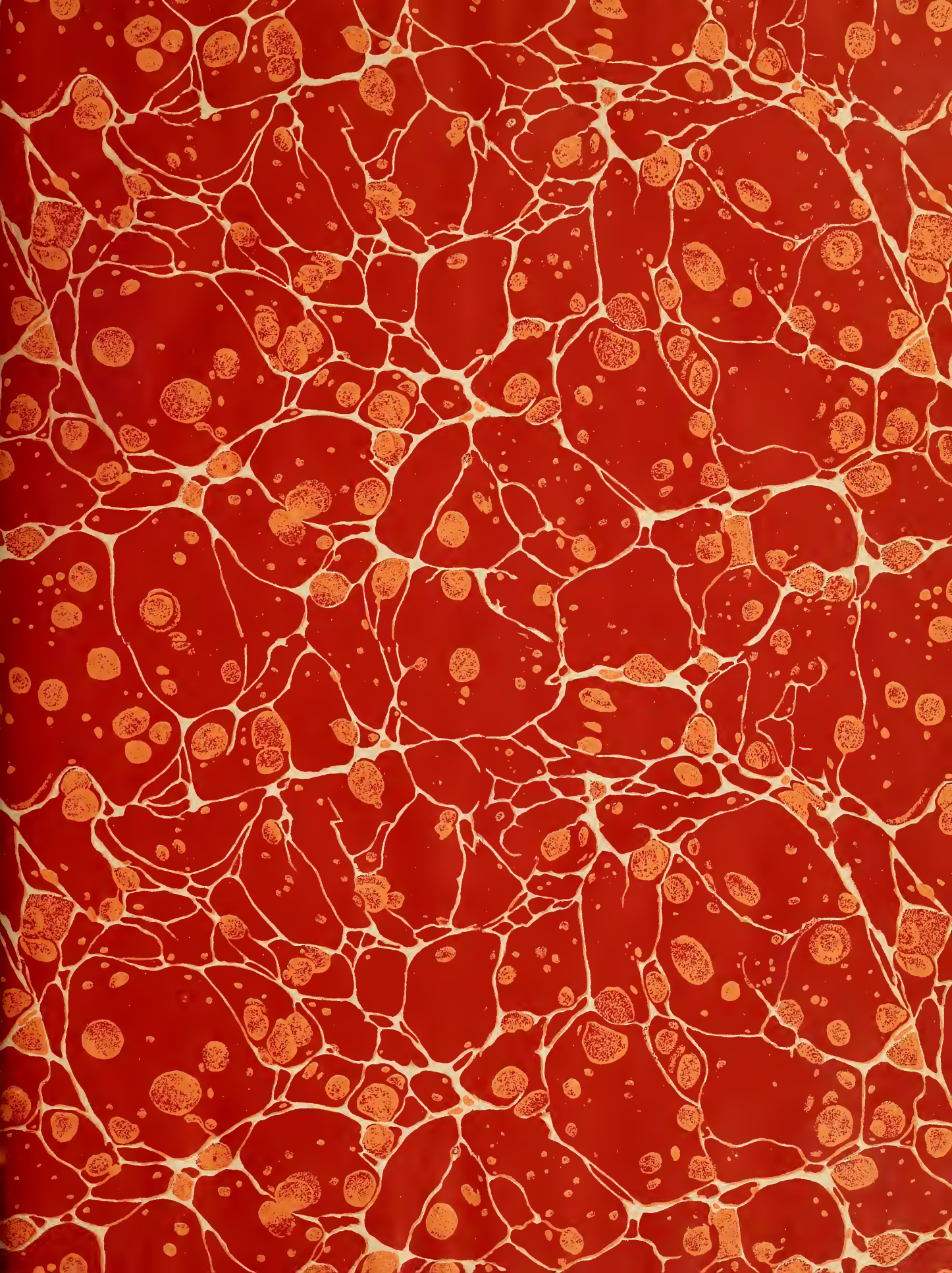
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY



BOOK NUMBER 1.9
M34Sm
v. 7
1927

535091

gpo 8-7671













MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 5, 1927

Vol. 7, No. 1.

WOULD MAKE APPLE GRADING LAW UNIFORM IN NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Efforts are under way to develop an apple grading law which may be adopted by each of the New England States and therefore eventually become a uniform law for the northeastern corner of the United States.

Representatives of the horticultural societies of each of the New England States met in a series of conferences on the subject at Boston a year ago. The final draft recommended at these conferences was submitted to the New Hampshire Horticultural Society at its annual meeting last November. Certain changes were deemed necessary in the grade requirements and a special committee was appointed to redraft them and to recommend definitions.

The New Hampshire committee has completed its work and offered the draft to the fruit growers of the state for further study. It has been suggested that all apple growers who have fruit in storage practice grading a few barrels in conformity with the suggested grades and definitions in order to discover any defects or impractical features in the recommended grades.

The entire apple packing and grading law is to come up for discussion at the winter meeting of the Horticultural Society to be held at Concord January 13, at which time the final draft will be outlined for legislative approval.

---oOo---

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF MARKETS SEEKS TO POPULARIZE GRADED PRODUCTS.

The Wisconsin Department of Markets is urging consumers to ask for U.S. Grade No. 1 potatoes, so as to reap the full benefit of the State grading law. The department is telling consumers that when purchasing potatoes they should take into consideration that each sack or container of potatoes must be tagged, branded or labeled to show the grade, and that when a container is marked U.S. Grade No. 1 it means that the potatoes contained therein are of good quality and must meet the requirements of such grade.

"U. S. Grade No. 1 potatoes must not contain more than 6 per cent defective stock. There is but a small percentage of waste lost in paring U.S. Grade No. 1 potatoes. If potatoes are misrepresented to the purchaser the seller of such potatoes is subject to prosecution."

The Department of Markets is warning consumers to beware of potatoes offered for sale as ungraded for the reason that there is no limit placed on the amount of defective stock that containers marked "Ungraded" may contain.

95531
94

GOOD PROGRAMS SCHEDULED AT
"FARMERS' WEEKS" THIS WINTER.

Many interesting programs for "Farmers' Weeks" over the country the end of January and early February have been received by the editor of "Marketing Activities". Information on the following celebrations has been received to date:

Missouri Farmers' Week, January 17 to 21, at Columbia, Mo., is to be held under the joint auspices of the State Board of Agriculture and the University of Missouri, College of Agriculture. The Missouri College of Agriculture has issued a 16-page booklet, giving program details.

New York Farmers' Week, February 7 to 12, at Cornell, N.Y. by the New York State College of Agriculture, will be the twentieth annual celebration of its kind.

North Dakota Farmers' Week, January 31 to February 5, at Fargo, N.D., by the North Dakota Agricultural College.

Pennsylvania's Eleventh Annual State Farm Products Show, January 17 to 21, at Harrisburg, Pa., will be participated in by thirty-five agricultural organizations and institutions, including the Pennsylvania State College and the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture.

Iowa's annual meeting of livestock shippers, January 10 to 12, at Des Moines, Ia., will be attended by several hundred cooperative livestock shippers representing 170 local associations. The third day of the meeting will be a joint meeting with the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation which holds its annual meeting on the same date as the livestock shippers.

Illinois' Thirtieth Annual Farmers Week, January 17 to 22 at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois will feature, among other subjects, the marketing of grain through livestock.

---oOo---

PENNSYLVANIA MAKING PROGRESS
IN FRUIT STANDARDIZATION.

Much progress in the standardization of fruit packed and shipped by the carload in Pennsylvania during the past three years is reported by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Use of standard grades has become more extensive throughout the commercial fruit belt of the State, and increasing interest is being shown in the leading potato producing counties, as evidenced by the State-Federal shipping point inspection work the past six months.

Shipping point inspection work was started in 1923 by the State Bureau of Markets at eight shipping points in four counties. During that year 234 cars of apples and four of potatoes were inspected. During the past season the work was carried on at 55 shipping points in 12 counties. The total number of carloads of peaches, apples and potatoes inspected the past year will be approximately 1,500 carloads, or more than six times the number inspected three years ago.

PAST YEAR BETTER FOR LIVESTOCK
THAN FOR CROP PRODUCERS.

The events of 1926 convey a clear warning for the Cotton Belt, reasonable assurance to livestock producers, and suggest conservatism generally as to crop acreage in 1927, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics concludes in its January 1 report on the agricultural situation.

"Considering the country as a whole," the report says, "1926 seems to have registered in the minds of a majority of farmers as a disappointing year. The rise in prices of farm products in 1924, which was fairly well sustained during 1925, had aroused still further hopes for 1926, but the sharp slump in cotton, grain, and fruit prices this fall reduced the purchasing power of extensive regions and brought the season to a rather depressing close. Many producers of winter wheat, potatoes, and certain livestock products did well, however.

"The crop season was a harassing one with very late spring, widespread drought in early summer and much rain during harvest. Although the major crops finally turned out about average yields, their quality was lowered, with much consequent discount to farmers from the nominal market prices. The value of the principal crops, based upon prices December 1, was \$7,801,000,000 compared with \$8,949,000,000 a year ago. In spite of lower prices, however, about 2,000,000 acres or 5 per cent greater area of winter wheat was sown this fall than last."

A much brighter picture is painted for the livestock industry. The dairy industry is reported to have had a favorable spread between milk and feed prices most of the year, poultry producers were relatively prosperous, and hog producers have had the most advantageous spread between corn and hog prices in several years, although the cholera epidemic last fall wiped out many opportunities for profit.

"Cattle feeders did not have a very profitable experience last winter," according to the report, "yet the movement of cattle into the Corn Belt up to December 1 indicated about as large a volume of feeding this winter as last. Range cattlemen appear optimistic. The number of sheep and lambs on feed December 1 apparently exceeded last year's number by at least 200,000 head, the increase being in the Corn Belt with a heavy decrease in Colorado. The recent pig survey covering 11 Corn Belt States indicates only about 4 per cent increase in the fall pig crop, less than 1 per cent increase in the total 1926 pig crop, no increase in the 1927 spring pig crop, and a probable decrease in hog slaughter during the marketing year 1926-27."

---oOo---

INFLUENCE OF GRANULATION ON CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND BAKING QUALITY OF FLOUR is the title of Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1463-D, which contains the results of an investigation to determine the effect on baking quality and chemical composition of flours subjected to various forms of excessive grinding and of different degrees of fineness.

CROP REPORTING DATES FOR 1927.

The following crop reporting dates for the first six months of 1927 have been announced tentatively by the United States Crop Reporting Board:

January 21, 4 p.m., report on number and value of livestock on farms.

March 8, 2 p.m., reports on stocks on farms and shipments out of county of corn, wheat, oats, barley, and rye.

March 18, 2 p.m., report on intentions to plant spring-sown crops, except cotton.

April 8, 2 p.m., reports on condition of winter wheat, rye and pasture; also reports on condition in certain States of peaches, orange trees, lemon trees, and grapefruit trees.

May 9, 3 p.m., reports on area remaining for harvest, and condition of winter wheat and rye; stock of hay on farms; condition of hay, meadows, and pasture. Also reports on condition in certain States of peaches, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, apricots, cherries, and almonds.

May 17, 11 a.m., revision of the report on acreage and yield of cotton in 1926.

June 9, 3 p.m., reports on condition of winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, hay, pasture, apples, peaches, pears, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, apricots, cherries, olives, prunes, plums, almonds, and walnuts.

These tentative dates have been established pending the issuance of crop regulations covering dates for the entire year, unless other dates within the particular months be prescribed by law or amendment to the regulations.

---oOo---

STATE OF WASHINGTON ISSUES
REPORT ON FARM OUTLOOK.

A report on the outlook for poultry, sheep, beef, and dairy products in the State of Washington has been issued by the Washington State Extension Service. The report reviews the past situation, analyzes the present, and looks into the immediate future.

---oOo---

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK STATE VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION, which will be held at Buffalo January 19 and 20 will give special emphasis to the interests of growers of potatoes for table use.

MONTANA SEEKS TO FORMULATE
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

With all the facts of Montana's agricultural resources and possibilities before them, the results of two years of study and investigation by the Montana Extension Service and the Montana Experiment Station, the agricultural, business and industrial leaders of the state are meeting at Bozeman this week to develop a sound, practical agricultural development program for Montana.

More than two score of the state's leading organizations and industries are represented at the meeting. From it will come a plan of action for forming district agricultural programs for every section of the state upon which every organization and interest in the state may center its thought and effort.

J. C. Taylor, director of the Montana Extension Service, declares that according to the opinion of the state's leaders the time is ripe for the centralization of all effort upon a plan of work which will more rapidly bring Montana's agriculture to its ultimate goal. While the groundwork will be laid and general plans drawn up at the Bozeman meeting, the state-wide gathering primarily is for the purpose of preparing for individual district economic conferences to be held later in the winter at which district programs based upon the particular problems of each section of the state will be prepared.

---oOo---

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SECURES
NEXT INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION.

The 1927 summer session of the American Institute of Cooperation is to be held at Northwestern University. June 20 to July 17 inclusive have been selected tentatively as the dates of the session. The 1928 summer session will be held at Berkley, Calif., at the University of California.

The first summer session was held in 1925 at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and the second in 1926 at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul. In going to Chicago next year the trustees believe that an unparalleled opportunity will be afforded not only for a record-breaking attendance but for an intensive study of distributive problems of marketing as presented by one of the greatest food marts in the world.

The invitation of Northwestern University was supported by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Livestock Producers' Association, the Illinois Agricultural Association and several of the strong Middle-Western State Farm Bureaus and cooperative groups.

---oOo---

A COMPARISON ON THE BASIS OF NET INCOME of twenty profitable and twenty unprofitable farms in Lincoln County, Miss., is the title of Circular No. 67 issued by the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.

PUBLICATIONS

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N.Y. has just been published. The report shows the progress of the Station's work during the year in all departments, including agronomy, animal industry, bacteriology, biochemistry, botany, chemistry, dairying, entomology, and horticulture.

---oOo---

THE PHILADELPHIA STRAWBERRY MARKET is the title of a mimeographed report of conditions during the past season, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

---oOo---

A SUMMARY OF THE 1926 CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS SEASON has been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the California Department of Agriculture, in mimeograph.

---oOo---

THE FARM REAL ESTATE SITUATION is the title of a mimeographed report just issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The report discusses the changes which have taken place in farm real estate values since 1920, and changes in farm ownership during the year ended March 15, 1926. State tables are included.

---oOo---

SCHOOL LUNCHES, is the title of Extension Circular 89 by the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The circular contains many interesting recipes.

---oOo---

COOKING CLUB WORK, first year, and COOKING CLUB WORK, second and third year are the titles of Circulars 87 and 88 by the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. These circulars also contain many recipes.

---oOo---

COTTONSEED MEAL THE CHEAPEST SOURCE OF PROTEIN, WITH SUGGESTED RATIONS is the title of Bulletin No. 325 by the Georgia State College of Agriculture.

---oOo---

BREEDING NEW VARIETIES OF CANNING PEAS is the title of Research Bulletin 80 by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin.

---oOo---

SPINNING TESTS FOR LEADING VARIETIES OF NORTH CAROLINA COTTONS is the title of a mimeographed report by Horace E. Willis, Associate Marketing Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The report discusses the percentages of waste, strength of yarns, irregularity of yarns, manufacturing properties, and relation of yarn strength to fiber length and strength.

---oOo---

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 12, 1927

Vol. 7, No. 2.

CLEARING HOUSE ON MARKETLEGISLATION INAUGURATED BY BUREAU.

A project which will serve in the nature of a clearing house on marketing legislation has been established by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington at the request of the National Association of Marketing Officials following action taken at the Chicago meeting last December.

This matter has been considered by the marketing officials for several years, and the need for a constant and up-to-date survey of changes in marketing legislation has been evident. The work will be started immediately under the leadership of H. F. Fitts, assistant to the chief of bureau, who has been associated with the bureau for several years in close contact with the administrative office.

Mr. Fitts, a graduate in law, has become familiar with the legislative aspects of service and regulatory work in the bureau. A survey of Federal and State legislation relating to marketing in its various aspects will be assembled, and arrangements made to keep the data up-to-date.

---oOo---

EXTENSION REPRESENTATIVES TO ATTENDAGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK MEETINGS AT WASHINGTON.

Dr. C. B. Smith, Chief, Office of Cooperative Extension, wrote extension directors December 18, suggesting that in as many cases as possible the farm management demonstrator or some other extension specialist be sent to Washington to participate in the preparation of outlook reports by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics the week of January 24.

Replies have been received to date from a number of states expressing interest and indicating their intention of furnishing representatives. Those expected to be present include farm management demonstrators Manchester of Connecticut, Hudelson of Illinois, Robertson of Indiana, Reed of Maine, Branch of Massachusetts, Woodworth of New Hampshire, Hart of New York, Fuller of North Dakota, Turner of Washington, Knowles of N. J., Arnold, Ohio, Woodworth, N. H., Robertson, Ind., and Thorfumson, Okla.

Directors Symons of Maryland, Alvord of Texas, and Hutcheson of Virginia are sending representatives. Prof. John T. Horper, or some other member of the Michigan State College of agricultural economics staff is expected; also D. C. Card of Kentucky, and H. C. Hensley of Missouri. Dr. G. W. Forster, head of the farm management department at North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering will attend; Extension Director G. E. Adams of Rhode Island State College plans to come, and Mr. C. E. Brehm, assistant director of extension, will represent the Tennessee College of Agriculture. Mr. F. P. Weaver of Pennsylvania and J. A. Dadisman of West Virginia are also expected to attend.

Miss E. L. Day,
Room 308, Bieber Bldg.,
Bu. of Agr'l Econ.,

NEWS NOTES ON MEETINGS.

Connecticut is to have a three-day Union Agricultural Meeting at Hartford, January 26, 27, and 28, which will be in the charge of a committee of which State Commissioner of Agriculture Philo T. Platt is the chairman.

Ohio Farmers' Week is to be held at the Ohio State University, Columbus, January 31 to February 4. Arrangements have been made for reduced railroad fares to the celebration.

Iowa Farm and Home Week, at Iowa State College, Ames, is scheduled for January 31 to February 5. February 3 has been set aside for dairymen of the state to have a full program of dairy meetings and talks.

North Dakota livestock breeders will gather at Fargo January 20 in annual meeting, at the North Dakota Agricultural College. The North Dakota Dairymen's Association will meet at Fargo, January 19. The college will lay special stress upon cattle and pigs during the Livestock and Dairy week, January 17 to 22.

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers is to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, February 2, 3, and 4.

Georgia's twentieth annual Farmers Week and School of Cooperative Marketing is to be held at Athens, Ga., January 24 to 29 under the auspices of the Georgia State College of Agriculture.

---oOo---

FEDERAL GRADES ESTABLISHED FOR BURLEY TOBACCO.

Establishment of standard grades for Burley tobacco, known as U.S. Type 31, has been announced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Fifty-six grades cover all qualities of Burley.

The grades have been prepared particularly for use under the United States Warehouse Act, the importance of the grades being shown in that Burley furnishes a large portion of the cigaret, pipe, and chewing tobacco that is consumed in the United States.

The standard grades will be shown on warehouse receipts issued under the Warehouse Act, and used as the basis for collateral valuation. They are expected to form a convenient basis of exchange between seller and buyer, buyer and manufacturer, and will be useful to farmers in sorting their tobacco for market.

Specifications of the grades have been published in a mimeographed pamphlet, the pamphlet containing a full explanation of the Government grading system, definitions of a number of trade terms used in connection with the grades, and a list of the elements of quality, showing the various degrees of quality considered commercially in tobacco.

SCIENTISTS PLAN WARFARE
ON EUROPEAN CORN BORER.

A program for continued study of the European corn borer, which has become a serious menace in the Corn Belt States, was presented by the United States Department of Agriculture at a two-day conference in Washington, January 6 and 7, attended by State experiment station directors, Federal and State entomologists and agronomists, representatives of the International Corn Borer Committee and numerous other agencies. The plan was considered to be a full and complete research program and received the approval of the meeting.

The research program of the department includes many investigational phases that have a bearing either directly or indirectly on the problem of control. Many of these studies have been under way for a long time. It was the general opinion of those in attendance that practically nothing had been omitted from this program for research. Enlargement of some of the projects was arranged for, but no new lines of work were suggested.

In line with what has already been determined about the pest and its habits, general clean-up programs are being advocated; parasites are being introduced; machinery for low-cutting is being developed; resistance of varieties of corn is being studied; means of utilizing stalks for industrial purposes are being investigated; many studies of various phases of the life history of the insect are under investigation in this country and in Europe; and various other lines of work are in progress.

The discussion emphasized the fact that many States and interested agencies are working toward control of the pest and have become thoroughly aroused to the seriousness of the situation.

---oOo---

GENERAL IMMUNIZATION ADVISED
TO PREVENT HOG-CHOLERA LOSSES.

Primary reliance on the preventive serum treatment rather than on other less dependable safeguards is advised by veterinary officials of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry to prevent a recurrence of the serious hog cholera losses encountered late in 1926. Though sanitation, local precautions, prompt quarantine, and other aids in preventing the disease are helpful, the most dependable safeguard, the officials declare, is immunity obtained by the preventive serum treatment.

Attention is called to the importance of using pure and potent serum and virus in proper doses for conferring immunity.

---oOo---

BEAN FEEDING, a new experiment station bulletin by the New Mexico A. & M. College, and written by C. P. Wilson and J. L. Lantow, shows the results of experiments on feeding cull, or defective Pinto beans, and also the value of feeding mesquite and tornillo beans.

SHIPPING POINT INSPECTION
A SUCCESS IN MARYLAND.

Shipping point inspection service was inaugurated in Maryland in 1924. During that year 426 inspections were made for 16 applicants at 6 loading points. In 1925 there was an increase of 211 per cent in the number of cars inspected, and an 80 per cent increase in the number of applicants served, or 1325 cars inspected for 29 applicants.

During each of the past two years, according to the Maryland State Department of Markets, the largest number of inspections has been made on apples and Irish potatoes. The production of these two crops increased materially in 1926, and there was a corresponding increase in the number of inspections.

A total of 3010 cars of 8 different commodities were inspected during 1926, or an increase of 127 per cent over 1925, and 611 per cent over 1924. Inspections were made at 56 railroad points compared with 33 in 1925, and 6 in 1924.

Progress is reported also in the actual use of the recognized U.S. standard grades. In some instances shippers and growers have unloaded, regraded, and repacked cars of produce which failed to meet the requirements of such grades before letting them go on the market.

The inspection service is conducted on an actual cost basis.

---oOo---

ILLINOIS TAKES ACTION
TO COMBAT CORN BORER.

A state policy covering necessary state appropriations and possible legislative action to combat the European corn borer is to be considered at a joint meeting of the State Cornborer Committee representing business and agricultural interests at the office of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Chicago, January 14.

---oOo---

"THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION"
NOW ISSUED IN PRINTED FORM.

"The Agricultural Situation", the monthly summary of economic conditions issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is being published now in printed form.

Under the provisions of a resolution of Congress, "The Agricultural Situation" can be sent free only to libraries, the press, Government officials, workers in agricultural colleges and experiment stations and other institutions and individuals actually assisting the Department of Agriculture in collecting or disseminating agricultural information.

Applications should be sent to the Mailing Lists Section, Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

COTTON TRADE AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
MEET ON QUESTIONS OF FUTURE CONTRACTS.

Representatives of agricultural colleges, cotton manufacturers associations, cotton cooperatives, cotton exchanges, and shippers organizations met with officials of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington, January 10, to consider questions which have arisen over the development of new methods of harvesting cotton in their relation to tendering cotton on future contracts.

The feeling was expressed generally at the meeting that the present procedure of handling the classing of cotton under the Cotton Futures Act was being conducted in the most practicable method under the circumstances.

It was the consensus of opinion that nothing should be done to cause cotton that is being harvested under the newer methods to be sold at discounts, but that it should stand on its own merits, which is the policy that the Department of Agriculture always has followed, and which policy the department will continue to follow.

---oOo---

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA ADOPT
GOVERNMENT TOBACCO CLASSIFICATIONS.

Virginia and North Carolina have followed the lead of Kentucky in adopting the United States Type Classifications of American-grown tobacco for the purposes of state reports. The type classifications of American-grown tobacco published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is filling an important need in the trade by bringing out a clear distinction between the various types produced. A copy of the classification may be obtained upon request to the bureau. Statistics of the quantity of production, yield per acre, and pieces by types also are available.

---oOo---

SMALL FOOD PURCHASES AN IMPORTANT
FACTOR IN DISTRIBUTION COSTS.

The small quantity of food bought at any one time by consumers has been found by Department of Agriculture marketing experts to be an important factor in present-day distribution costs in urban centers.

A study of distribution costs in New York City, for example, shows that the standard retail sales of fruits and vegetables is about 26 cents for each kind of product, of which about 14 cents is the wholesale value landed at New York City.

Carloads of products are broken into smaller lots by wholesalers for the jobbers, the jobbers in turn break up the packages into still smaller lots for retailers, and the retailers further subdivide the shipments for consumers. All this entails service which is paid for ultimately by the consumer.

The study brings to light features of metropolitan distribution which are of outstanding significance in determining the expense of distributing perishable foods to city consumers. Complete details of the study have been published in Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1411-D, entitled "Expense Factors in City Distribution of Perishables."

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTUREDUNLAP ADDRESSES SHEEP RAISERS AT NASHVILLE.

Hon. R. W. Dunlap, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, addressing the Lamb Improvement Conference at Nashville, Tennessee, January 13, declared that he considers livestock raising the most logical means of diversifying the Southern farmer's activity.

"On many farms of the South," he said, "sheep constitute a profitable part of the livestock enterprise. In localities where there is an abundance of good sheep pasture and plenty of choice legume hay that can be fed to sheep when pastures are not sufficient, the principal factor which limits the Southern farmers' possibilities of sheep production is internal parasites."

"Farmers now are able to restrict the ravages of sheep parasites sufficiently to make well managed sheep raising generally profitable in most parts of the country where economical production of good sheep feed is possible. In the southern states this control of parasites has been successful in such important sheep producing regions as Middle Tennessee, the bluegrass region of Kentucky and in the Appalachian region as far south as about the southern boundaries of Tennessee and North Carolina."

"The Department now is wrestling strenuously with the sheep parasite problem in the Coastal Plains region by means of definite experiments at McNeill, Miss. There the problem is much more acute and the possibilities for profitable sheep raising are limited to a considerable extent. Just what the Department's experiments will discover in this connection is still an undecided question."

"In those districts of the South where sheep raising is profitable, many farmers have opportunity to increase their incomes substantially by raising sheep on the same farms where they raise their cattle and hogs. Practical experience has shown that very often the use of sheep in diversified livestock farming increases the earning power of the farmer."

"As a rule the mutton type of sheep fits best in southern farming. The climate of the South is well adapted to the production of early lambs that are ready for market in spring and early summer when prices for choice, young lambs are relatively high. Wool is of course worthy of proper attention but under modern conditions the sale of lambs should return to most southern farmers more than the sale of the wool from the same flock, if it is properly managed."

---oOo---

THE VIRGINIA DAIRY INDUSTRY is the title of Survey Bulletin No. 2 by the Virginia Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The bulletin gives a history of dairying in Virginia, and discusses possibilities of dairying, results of a special dairy survey, dairy manufacturers, cream grading, and dairy feeds.

STATE AND FEDERAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 19, 1927

Vol. 7, No. 3

MANY ACTIVITIES CITED IN REPORT OF NEW YORK MARKETS DEPARTMENT.

The name of the Department of Farms and Markets of the State of New York has been changed to "Agriculture and Markets", according to information from Director H. Deane Phillips, as a result of the reorganization of the State government now being put into operation.

Director Phillips' report of his department's activities during 1926 is a comprehensive document that deals with market news service, shipping point inspection, city market problems, cooperative marketing, the commission merchants law, and miscellaneous activities.

The market news reports, according to Director Phillips' statement, are published in all important daily newspapers of the State and broadcast from nine radio stations. The report on up-state produce in the New York City market, for example, is published daily in newspapers whose combined circulation is close to 2,000,000 copies. In addition, this report is broadcast by radio from four stations and a condensed summary is prepared three times a week and sent by mail to a large number of weekly newspapers. The daily papers receive the report over the leased wires of the various press associations.

Shipping point inspection carried on in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, has shown a steady expansion, the report says, the service being now in its fifth season of operation. Only potatoes were inspected the first year, but since then the service has been expanded to other commodities until inspection is available now on potatoes, cabbage, apples, peaches, lettuce, grapes, carrots, plums, quinces, and celery. Total inspections for the current season are expected to exceed 3000 cars.

The department has made extensive studies of distribution problems in Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Poughkeepsie, and Buffalo. Brief studies have been made in Corning, Middletown, Elmira, Binghamton, Johnson City, Oneonta, Amsterdam, Hornell, and Watertown.

The report declares that the cooperative marketing movement in the State, having passed through several years of uncertainty and difficulty, has now emerged on a sound and substantial basis, as indicated by reports covering the 1925 crop year filed with the department by a total of 1,071 active associations.

One regulatory function of the department relating to marketing is the enforcement of the law which requires the licensing and bonding of commission merchants. From July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1926 there were granted a total of 662 licenses for the sale of farm products, resulting in the collection of fees aggregating \$6,620. The department also conducts an information service in regard to all phases of marketing, which is widely used by farmers, shippers, Farm Bureau managers, and other similar agencies.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRAISES
MARKET NEWS SERVICE IN TEXAS.

The value of the market news service in Texas is emphasized in the annual report of the Agricultural Department of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, just released.

"Through the cooperation of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the State Department of Agriculture," says the report, "the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce has established a market news service for all south Texas, covering all of the perishable commodities in the way of fruits and vegetables, as well as truck crops, livestock, dairy products, wool, egg and poultry products.

"Under the leadership of J. Austen Hunter, market news specialist, this service has been especially valuable, thorough and complete, and it has aroused the good-will, interest, and cooperation of the irrigated truck farming, and orchard interests of south Texas, as no other activity is in a position to do. The Wireless Service of the Eighth Corps Area War Department, has been of special value, and has made it possible to extend the market news service daily through the wireless stations at Laredo and Brownsville.

"In further extension of this market news service, the Chamber of Commerce appropriated funds for broadcasting over WOLI a summary of the market news each day during the noon hour.

"The wireless service of the Eighth Corps Area, and the Radio service of the Southern Equipment Company, with the cooperation of the agencies above named, has tied into and brought into contact a greater number of agricultural districts than would be possible by any other system, or by any other service. There is no more important service to be rendered than the market news service under the plan outlined."

-ooo-

NEWS NOTES ON MEETINGS.

Poultry week for all of North Dakota will be held at the North Dakota Agricultural College January 24-29. The Fifth Annual Poultry short course is to be held during the week.

A series of 70 one-day farmers' institutes is being held in 48 Minnesota counties during January, February, and the first half of March, the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Division has announced. The institutes will be in the charge of four practical and experienced Minnesota farmers.

Five dairymen's associations or breeders' clubs, representing most of the producers in Connecticut, are cooperating to insure the success of the dairymen's meeting to be held in connection with the Union Agricultural Meeting at Hartford, January 26, 27 and 28.

A record attendance is expected at the Third Annual Farm Women's Week at the University of Tennessee, January 24 to 29.

MOTION PICTURES TO BE
USED IN CORN BORER CAMPAIGN.

Two new motion pictures are the most recent weapons adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture in its attack on the European corn borer. These educational films, just released, are "The Corn Borer and What To Do About it", and "Corn and the Borer".

The films are designed to teach farmers the appearance, habits and methods of the borer and to instruct them in ways and means of protecting their fields against ravages. Copies of the films will be available for general distribution February 1.

-oOo-

NEW MONTHLY PUBLICATION FOR
CLUB BOYS AND GIRLS ISSUED AT WASHINGTON.

"Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Leader" is the title of a new monthly publication issued at Washington in the interests of 4-H clubs conducted by the cooperative extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural Colleges.

"The purpose of the publication," declares C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work, "is to increase public interest in club work, to provide a means for the interchange of ideas among club workers, and to knit club folks more closely together. In its preparation we want the counsel of all engaged in club work."

-oOo-

NEW JERSEY BUREAU OF MARKETS
HAS NEW CHIEF - ALBERT E. MERCKER.

The appointment of Albert E. Mercker, of Washington, D. C. as chief of the New Jersey Bureau of Markets has been announced by W. B. Duryee, Secretary of Agriculture, New Jersey.

Mr. Mercker has been actively engaged for three years in commission work handling New Jersey produce. He was on fruit and vegetable inspection work with the Bureau of Markets, U.S. Department of Agriculture, for four years, and in January 1922 he was made supervising inspector of the eastern district.

He has been with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics the last four years, where he supervised shipping point inspection, handling all crops grown on the Atlantic Seaboard. He has done outstanding work on the standardization of farm products and containers; the establishment of credit groups; and the organization of agricultural marketing programs.

Mr. Mercker is 33 years of age, having been graduated from New Jersey State Agricultural College in 1915.

-oOo-

The early development and present extent of cooperative marketing is graphically presented in a new motion picture "Cooperative Marketing in the United States", just released by the United States Department of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT SEEKING
NEW USES FOR COTTON AS RELIEF MEASURE.

New uses for cotton are being sought by the United States Department of Agriculture, in the belief that a partial solution of the cotton surplus problem may be found in this direction. Prominent among the suggested additional outlets for cotton are its substitution for imported jute and burlap in cotton bale coverings and in bagging, wrappers and cordage, the use of cotton instead of paper bags for groceries and feeds, and the creation of an increased demand for cotton in clothing through the development of appropriate styles and the manufacture of cotton cloth suited to various climates.

A bale of cotton covered with cotton bagging manufactured in 1889 is on display in Secretary Jardine's office at Washington. The inventor of the process declares that the substitution of cotton bagging for jute would utilize 300,000 bales of low grade cotton a year.

-oOo-

PROGRESS REPORTED IN DEVELOPING
AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS FOR MONTANA.

Unanimous approval of the plan to develop agricultural programs for the State of Montana was voiced by more than 300 farmers, business men and organizations representatives who took part in the Farm and Home Week meetings at Bozeman.

For the purpose of the work under way, the state has been divided into districts so that each area may consider its problems separately. Each district is to appoint committees of men and women and to report their findings and recommendations at two-day economic conferences later in the winter. Definite programs for each district will be based upon the findings of the committees.

-oOo-

MEETINGS TO BE HELD ON DUST
EXPLOSIONS IN COTTONSEED MILLS.

A series of meetings on the prevention of dust explosions in cottonseed mills is being held between now and February 5 in a number of Southern cities for the purpose of enabling W. A. Noel, engineer of the Federal Bureau of Chemistry to demonstrate dust explosion and fire prevention methods.

Mr. Noel will lecture before officers of the Cottonseed Crushers Associations of each State visited, managers of industrial plants, fire marshals, and safety organizations. Lantern slides and a motion picture film will be used to illustrate his lecture.

The first meeting will be with the students of engineering and chemistry at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., January 20, followed by meetings at Memphis, Tenn., January 21 and 22; Little Rock, Ark., January 24; Jackson, Miss., January 26; New Orleans, La., January 27; Montgomery, Ala., January 31; Atlanta, Ga., February 1 and 2; Columbia, S. C., February 3; Raleigh, N. C., February 4; Richmond, Va., February 5.

-oOo-

IN CONGRESS:

- S. 4909, by Senator Smith, authorizing the Director of the Census to take a census of baled cotton, known as the "carry over" on hand on August 1, 1927 *** was reported out of the Senate Agricultural Committee with amendments.
- S. 5082, by Senator Norbeck, authorizing an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for seed and feed loans was reported out of the Senate Committee.
- H.R. 15649, by Mr. Purnell, to provide for the eradication of the European corn borer passed the House.
- H.R. 15668, by Mr. Zihlman, authorizing the acquisition of a site for the farmers' produce market was reported out of the House Committee on the District of Columbia.

The following bills providing for farm relief and the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities were introduced: S. 5088, by Senator Curtis; H.R. 15963, by Mr. Crisp; H.R. 16123, by Mr. Jacobstein; H.R. 16250, by Mr. McSwain; and H.R. 15655 and H.R. 15823, by Mr. Aswell.

- H. J. Res. 313, by Mr. McDuffie, authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to make investigations of new uses for cotton.
- H. R. 16295, by Mr. Ketcham, to provide for further development of agricultural extension work ***.
- H. R. 15909, by Mr. Underhill, granting authority to the Secretary of Commerce to regulate radio communications.
- H. J. Res. 321, by Mr. Hudson, creating a commission to investigate civil service retirement ****.
- H. R. 16117, by Mrs. Rogers, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish grades and standards for farm products, and for other purposes.

- o -

HYBRID SELECTIONS OF MARQUIS AND KOTA is the title of Bulletin 200 by the North Dakota Experiment Station, being a comparative study with regard to disease resistance, yield and baking quality.

- o -

AN ANALYSIS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TOBACCO MARKET has been published by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture as a mimeographed report.

- o -

A SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND SEED MARKETING CONFERENCE at Chicago, Nov. 29 and 30 has been published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in mimeographed form.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORTING
DATES FOR CURRENT YEAR.

The full schedule of crop reporting dates for 1927 has been announced by the United States Crop Reporting Board as follows:

1. Tuesday, February 1, 1927, 4 p.m., report on number and value of livestock on farms.
2. Tuesday, March 8, 1927, 2 p.m., reports on stocks on farms and shipments out of country of corn, wheat, oats, barley, and rye.
3. Friday, March 18, 1927, 2 p.m., report on intentions to plant spring-sown crops, except cotton.
4. Friday, April 8, 1927, 2 p.m., reports on condition of winter wheat, rye, and pasture; also reports on condition in certain States of peaches, orange trees, lemon trees, and grapefruit trees.
5. Monday, May 9, 1927, 3 p.m., reports on area remaining for harvest, and condition of winter wheat and rye; stock of hay on farms; condition of hay, meadows, and pastures. Also reports on condition in certain States of peaches, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, apricots, cherries, and almonds.
6. Tuesday, May 17, 1927, 11 a.m., revision of the report on acreage and yield of cotton in 1926.
7. Thursday, June 9, 1927, 3 p.m., reports on condition of winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, hay, pasture, apples, peaches, pears, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, apricots, cherries, olives, prunes, plums, almonds, and walnuts.
8. Wednesday, July 6, 1927, 12:30 p.m., report on acreage, condition, and probable production of cotton.
9. Saturday, July 9, 1927, 3 p.m., reports on stocks of wheat on farms, acreage and condition of corn, winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flax, rice, grain sorghums, tame hay, dry edible beans, soy beans, peanuts, cowpeas, velvet beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, sugar cane, sugar beets, broomcorn, hops, condition of pasture, lima beans, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, limes, apricots, cherries, figs, olives, pineapples, prunes, plums, almonds, pecans and walnuts.
10. Monday, August 8, 1927, 11 a.m., report on condition and probable production of cotton.
11. Wednesday, August 10, 1927, 2 p.m., reports on preliminary estimates of production of winter wheat and rye; reports of stocks of oats and barley on farms; condition of corn, spring wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat,

flax, rice, grain sorghums, hay, pasture, dry edible beans, lima beans, soy beans, peanuts, cowpeas, velvet beans, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, limes, apricots, figs, olives, pineapples, prunes, plums, almonds, pecans, walnuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, sugar cane, sugar beets, broomcorn, and hops.

12. Wednesday, August 17, 1927, 3 p.m., reports on intentions to plant winter wheat and rye.

13. Thursday, September 8, 1927, 11 a.m., report on condition and probable production of cotton.

14. Friday, September 9, 1927, 3 p.m., reports on preliminary estimates of production of timothy hay, apricots, and plums; condition of corn, spring wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax, rice, grain sorghums, hay, clover seed, pasture, dry edible beans, lima beans, soy beans, peanuts, cowpeas, velvet beans, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, limes, figs, olives, prunes, almonds, pecans, walnuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, sugar cane, sugar beets, broomcorn, and hops.

15. Friday, September 23, 1927, 11 a.m., report on condition and probable production of cotton.

16. Saturday, October 8, 1927, 11 a.m., report on condition and probable production of cotton.

17. Monday, October 10, 1927, 3 p.m., reports on preliminary estimate of production of spring wheat, oats, barley, hay, dry edible beans, Lima beans, peaches, prunes, broomcorn, and hops; condition of corn, buckwheat, flax, rice, grain sorghums, timothy seed, clover seed, alfalfa seed, pasture, soy beans, peanuts, cowpeas, velvet beans; apples, pears, grapes, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, limes, figs, olives, almonds, pecans, walnuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, sugar cane, and sugar beets.

18. Tuesday, October 25, 1927, 11 a.m., report on condition and probable production of cotton.

19. Tuesday, November 8, 1927, 11 a.m., report on probable production of cotton.

20. Thursday, November 10, 1927, 3 p.m., reports on preliminary estimate of production of corn, buckwheat, rice, flaxseed, grain sorghums, clover seed, soy beans, peanuts, cowpeas, velvet beans, apples, pears, grapes, figs, almonds, pecans, walnuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco; condition of oranges, lemons, grapefruit, limes, olives, sugar cane, sugar beets, and sorgo for sirup; weight per measured bushel of grains.

21. Thursday, December 8, 1927, 11 a.m., report on preliminary estimate of production of cotton.

22. Monday, December 19, 1927, 4 p.m., reports on acreage, production, and value, December 1, of corn, winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice, grain sorghums, hay, clover seed, dry edible beans, peanuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, sugar cane, sugar beets, sorgo for sirup, broomcorn, hops, and commercial truck crops; production and value of apples, peaches, pears, grapes, oranges, and cranberries; also reports for certain States on preliminary estimates of production of oranges, lemons, grapefruit, and limes.

23. Wednesday, December 21, 1927, 3 p.m., reports on acreage and condition of fall-sown winter wheat and rye for harvest in 1927.

- o -

PUBLICATIONS.

A BUSINESS FARMING PROGRAM FOR NORTH CAROLINA is the title of Extension Circular No. 163 issued by the North Carolina Extension Service.

- o -

SPECIAL COURSES BY RADIO has been published by the Michigan State College. "The Outlook for Agriculture," and "Agricultural Cooperation" are the subjects of a series of 16 lectures from January 10 to April 11.

- o -

A DIRECTORY OF TEACHERS GIVING COURSES IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND RURAL LIFE has been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in mimeographed form.

- o -

PRICE FIXING BY GOVERNMENTS 424 B.C. - 1926 A.D., is the title of a bibliography in a mimeographed publication compiled by Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, and assistants in the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

- o -

CHANGES IN THE VALUE OF FARM REAL ESTATE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920-25, has been published in mimeographed form by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

- o -

BIENNIAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REVIEW, giving Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics for 1924 and 1925, has been issued as a cooperative publication by the Division of Agricultural Statistics of the State and the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Paul O. Nyhus, Agricultural Statistician, the author, gives credit for the voluntary aid of crop correspondents and others.

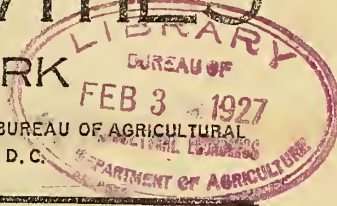
- o -

COST OF PRODUCING BEEF IN THE FLINT HILLS SECTION OF KANSAS has been issued by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics as Department Bulletin No. 1454. The study from which the data are compiled was made in cooperation with the Kansas Experiment Station, and shows methods used in handling grazing steers, the cost factors, and the economic position of summer grazing of cattle in Kansas, with its relation to the beef cattle industry.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



L. E. Flohr,
Bur. of Agr'l Economics,
Dept. of Agriculture, Vol. 7, No. 4
Washington, D. C.

4-K

January 26, 1927

PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED IN BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

The promotion of three members of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to higher positions in recognition of efficient service has been announced by Secretary Jardine of the Department of Agriculture. They include Clarence W. Kitchen, as Assistant Chief of the Bureau; Charles H. Walleigh, as Superintendent of Center Market, and Fred J. Hughes, as Business Manager of the Bureau.

Mr. Kitchen as Assistant Chief will have direct charge of service and regulatory work which involves the development of studies relating to the marketing of agricultural products, market news, and supervision of the administration of the Cotton Future Act, Grain Standards Act, Warehouse Act, and other legislation. He has been with the Department of Agriculture nearly fifteen years during which he has been promoted steadily through all branches of market news and other service work. He was born in Ohio in 1893.

Mr. Walleigh succeeds Mr. Kitchen as Superintendent of Center Market. He was appointed Assistant Superintendent in 1923, to which position he has been promoted from that of an accountant in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. His new duties require the supervision of the business operation of the market, the determination of new policies and procedure, and the approval of leases, contracts or permits for space for refrigeration or other service. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1881.

Mr. Hughes also has risen through the ranks in the Department, which he entered in a clerical capacity in 1914. Since 1917 he has been in charge of the personnel work of the Bureau. In his new capacity he will be responsible for the supervision and direction of the work of the operating sections of the Bureau, including mails and files, accounts, purchases and supplies, property custodian, machine tabulation and computing, stenographic, telegraphic and personnel sections, and four offices in the field. He was born in New York in 1888.

---oOo---

NEW JERSEY TO DEVELOP POTATO INSPECTION SERVICE.

The development of inspection service on carload shipments of potatoes has been undertaken by the Potato Improvement Committee of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture. Members of the committee believe that improvement of inspection service will put New Jersey's potato crop on a sounder basis. An economic saving will be effected through the prevention of losses due to rejection.

The proposed plan was formulated during Agricultural Week in Trenton. Last year 423 cars of potatoes were sent out under inspection maintained by the Bureau of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture. Of the cars inspected, only one was rejected and its inspection record reversed at destination.

THE 1927 AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

A favorable year for livestock producers is in prospect for 1927 but with an average season a continuation of relatively low returns from most cash crops is probable unless acreages are reduced, according to the annual Agricultural Outlook report for 1927 issued today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A summary of the report follows:

Domestic demand for farm products of the 1927-28 season is not likely to be materially different from the present.

Some improvement in the purchasing power of foreign countries for agricultural products of 1927 may be expected, but it is probable that larger foreign production of breadstuffs, fruits and animal products will reduce foreign demand for our exportable surpluses of these products.

A slightly larger supply of farm labor will probably be available in regions adjacent to industrial centers, and wages may be lower. No material changes in the price of farm machinery and building materials may be expected. Wholesale prices of fertilizer are lower than last year.

Cotton production must be curtailed drastically the coming season to restore the balance between consumption and supply at remunerative prices to growers. With average yields a reduction of about 30 per cent in acreage appears necessary to give growers the best gross returns for the 1927 crop. The chances for profitable production will be best if the acreage is small, costs held to a minimum, and efforts are made to improve the quality of the crop.

Hard Spring and Durum wheat growers can scarcely expect to receive returns for the 1927 crop similar to those which have prevailed for the 1926 crop, especially if production should be materially increased.

Flaxseed prices for the 1927 crop are unlikely to be higher than at present. Where flax is profitable at present some increase in acreage may be made.

Reports indicate a reduction in the rye area seeded throughout the world, but with average or better than average yields, the production in 1927 may make the total world supply equal to or greater than in the past year, so that rye prices are likely to show little change from the present.

The too rapid expansion of rice acreage has resulted in a production in excess of demand at satisfactory prices. Some reduction in acreage rather than further increase appears advisable.

The demand for the 1927 corn crop is expected to be little if any greater than for the 1926 crop. With probable increases of corn acreage in the South and with no probability of increased demand for corn in 1927, corn growers are faced with the prospect of lower prices unless acreage is substantially reduced.

Oats and barley for feed are unlikely to be in greater demand during the coming year as compared with 1926. The market value will be determined largely by the supply of these and other feed grains.

Hay requirements are not likely to be increased because the number of hay consuming animals continues to decrease.

Unless livestock production is held at about the present level, allowing for increase in population from year to year, present prices cannot be maintained.

With beef cattle marketings in 1927 probably materially less than in 1926, and the demand for beef maintained, prices of slaughter and feeder cattle are expected to average somewhat higher than in 1926. On the whole, cattle prices are expected to continue the upward price swing begun in 1922.

Hog producers have a favorable outlook this year. The market supply of hogs probably will be little if any larger than in 1926, and domestic demand is expected to continue strong. Hog prices are likely to be maintained near the 1926 level. Prices now prevailing can be continued through 1928 only if farmers hold down hog production to the level of the past two years.

Sheep production is expected to continue to increase moderately, and lamb supplies this year may be slightly larger than in 1926. Strong consumptive demand for lamb is expected, but feeder demand may be less active than last year in some sections. The wool market appears firm, with no marked price changes in sight.

The present situation in the mohair market does not warrant further expansion of production at the present time.

The dairy industry is on a stonnger basis than a year ago. Dairymen are likely to have a moderately favorable spread between the price of feed and the price of dairy products.

Egg and poultry producers in most sections of the country may expect a fairly satisfactory year, although perhaps not as profitable as 1926. A moderate increase in egg production and no decrease in poultry marketings is expected.

Horses and mules are in sufficient supply to meet farmers' needs the coming season, but the number of young stock is only large enough to replace about half the number of work stock now on farms. Farmers cannot expect to replace their work stock three to ten years from now at the low level of present day horse prices.

Potato growers should guard against the danger of overplanting and keep close watch on acreages being planted in competing States.

Sweet potato acreage should be increased only by growers who need the increased supply for their own use, who can dispose of the crop on their local markets or who can afford to produce a crop at relatively low prices.

Any increase in cabbage acreage over 1926 is likely to result in increased production with accompanying lower prices.

Onion acreage should be reduced sharply to prevent an excessive market supply. The outlook for the Bermuda type appears fairly good.

Bean acreage should be reduced under last year's area to prevent an excessive supply, varying with the type of bean grown.

The trend of fruit production is upward and expansion of acreage could not be justified except under unusually favorable conditions. However a crop of fruit as large as that of last year, which was due to the uniformly favorable weather, is not likely to occur very often.

A continuing increase in the volume of both oranges and grapefruit may be expected which makes the outlook unfavorable for additional plantings for some time.

The apple industry is approaching a more stabilized condition but with an average crop, prices will undoubtedly be higher next season.

Commercial plantings are hardly justified at present except where local production or market conditions are unusually favorable.

New commercial plantings of peaches should not be undertaken in the southern States since a large number of your trees have not yet come into bearing and production is rapidly increasing.

Grape production is expected to continue heavy, and new vineyards should not be set out except where conditions are extremely favorable.

Strawberry returns per acre, with average yields, in 1927 probably will be considerably less than the average for the past two years.

Acreage has increased considerably and caution should be exercised by growers who contemplate increasing acreage this spring.

Cantaloupe acreage should be cut in the early shipping region, and the same acreage as last year or a slight reduction be effected in the mid-season and late shipping states.

Watermelon acreage should be reduced in 1927 in order to prevent a repetition of the generally unsatisfactory prices received last season as a result of extremely heavy production.

Peanut acreage of the large-podded variety the same as last year is likely to mean another year of unsatisfactory prices to growers.. As much as 25 per cent more land might be planted to the small and medium-podded types than in 1926 with prospects reasonably satisfactory, although lower market prices.

Red and alsike clover seed production should be increased because of depleted stocks and likelihood of high prices next fall. The area of alfalfa and sweet clover for seed should not be increased, as present production is more than ample to take care of requirements.

Tobacco of the cigarette types is in increasing demand, but not sufficient to stand heavily increased acreage. Producers of dark fired and dark air-cured export types are faced with increased foreign competition in a contracting market. Growers in the flue-cured region should guard against over-production. Quality rather than quantity production is needed in the cigar leaf districts.

Sugar prices seem to be trending toward higher levels, with world production below that of last year and increasing consumption. Growers in well established sugar beet districts where adequate yields can be expected will probably find it advantageous to increase acreage up to factory capacity if satisfactory contracts can be secured.

PURDUE TO GIVE FARM BUSINESS

COURSE FEBRUARY 14 to 16.

Purdue University will hold a Farm Business Short Course at Lafayette, Indiana, February 14 to 16. Marketing problems, better farm organization for profits, and prices of farm products will receive attention in the course which is under the auspices of the Department of Farm Management and Rural Economics.

Personal conferences which anyone registered in the course may arrange with a member of the staff of the Farm Management Department and in which individual farm problems will be discussed are an important feature. Over one-third of those attending last year's course took part in such conferences. Specialists from other institutions will assist the staff at Purdue in presenting the work.

CORN BORER QUARANTINE HEARING
CALLED AT WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 8.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of extending the European corn borer quarantine to include Connecticut and New Jersey will be held at Washington, February 8, at 10 a.m., by the Federal Horticultural Board. The hearing is held in accordance with the requirements of the Plant quarantine act to afford any person interested in the proposed extension an opportunity to be heard either in person or by attorney.

The corn borer has been found in Bayonne and Jersey City, N.J. In Connecticut infestation is limited to certain townships in the counties of New London, New Haven, and Fairfield. Infestations have existed for some time in portions of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, and more recently have become established in Indiana and West Virginia.

Consideration will be given also to extending the quarantined territory in New York to include the counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Nassau, Long Island, as well as any other areas in the State which may be determined as infested prior to the meeting.

---oOo---

NEW INSPECTION CERTIFICATES NECESSARY
FOR REASSEMBLED CARLOAD LOTS OF PRODUCE.

Question has been raised regarding the necessity for issuing a new grade certificate after a carload of potatoes, which was certified up to grade, has been resorted a month or two later for the purpose of removing decay and a "condition only" certificate requested. The same question has arisen in connection with the certification of a car of apples, made up of parts of several cars which had been previously certified as meeting certain grade requirements.

In reassembling lots of this kind, according to inspection officials of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, it often happens that small lots which were not inspected and which may be of inferior quality become mixed with the others, and in resorting potatoes for removal of decay other defects are often removed. In all such cases a complete new inspection should be made for the lot which goes out is not the same as that originally inspected and only by a complete new inspection and certification can the inspector be sure that he is properly representing both quality and condition.

---oOo---

SOME TAX PROBLEMS OF NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS is the title of Bulletin 203 just issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station, North Dakota Agricultural College. The bulletin deals with the farm tax situation in North Dakota, factors affecting future farm taxation, farm taxes and public school costs, farm taxes and highway costs, and farm taxes and government costs.

GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE WITH WOOL
COOPERATIVES TO BE HELD AT WASHINGTON.

A conference of representatives of wool cooperative marketing organizations and officials of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is to be held at Washington, February 11, for the purpose of developing a research and service program on the cooperative marketing of wool by the recently created Division of Cooperative Marketing.

Invitations to the conference have been sent to all the leading wool cooperative organizations, and the replies to date indicate wide interest. It is the first conference to be held under the Cooperative Marketing Law enacted by Congress to make possible further study of the cooperative marketing of farm products.

Among the subjects for discussion at the conference are an analysis of current problems in the cooperative marketing of wool, a discussion of organization methods, and recommendations to the Division of Cooperative Marketing as to how the division can best serve the interests of wool producers. A research and service program will be developed at the meeting...

---oOo---

OHIO TRAIN TO DEMONSTRATE MEAT
PRODUCTION AND PACKING METHODS.

A meat production and marketing demonstration train, designed primarily to interest Ohio meat producers, will tour through north central and western Ohio over the New York Central Railroad, February 14 to 26.

The train will stop at Bellefontaine, Wapakoneta, St. Marys, Celina, Rockford, Van Wert, Paulding, Sherwood, Bryan, Wauseon, Bowling Green, Findlay, Kenton, Carey, Tiffin, Green Springs, Norwalk, Fremont, Oak Harbor, Pemberville, Bucyrus, Mt. Gilead, Ashley, and Lewis Center.

Two demonstration trains, one a housewives' special and the other a special for dairymen, reached more than 15,000 people in 20 days last fall, the Agricultural Extension Service of Ohio State University has announced.

One-day lessons in packing, loading and transporting fruit are scheduled for western New York tributary to the New York Central Railroad. The pomology department of the New York State College of Agriculture is aiding in the work with instructors and exhibits.

---oOo---

GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE DEEP WATERWAY, its value to North Dakota, has been issued as Bulletin 204 by the Agricultural Experiment Station, North Dakota Agricultural College.

---oOo---

COST OF FILLING SILOS has been issued as Bulletin 386 by the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Department of Markets.

METHODS OF REDUCING COTTONMARKETING COSTS ARE PROPOSED.

Better standardization of commercial practices and trade terms in the cotton industry, and the establishment of standards for staple length, character of lint, and weight, size, shape and covering of cotton bales are among suggestions made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for reducing cotton marketing costs, following a detailed study of cotton marketing.

Efforts covering the last 100 years have brought cotton standardization to its present status, says the bureau, but the process will not be complete until the scheme of standardization embraces grade, color, staple length, character of the lint, and weight, size, shape and covering of the package or bale.

Statistics of the industry, the bureau adds, will fall short of their maximum usefulness until commercial practices and trade terms also are better standardized. Standardization stimulates the improvement of the product, facilitates financing, and saves expense of inspection by making possible sales on description.

Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1445-D, "Services in Cotton Marketing," discusses in detail the various functions in marketing the crop, and is a companion publication to "Cotton prices and Markets," issued recently as Department Bulletin No. 1444-D. A mimeographed preliminary report entitled "Evolution of Cotton Marketing" also has been issued by the bureau.

---oOo---

GREATEST DEMAND IS FOR MENFROM FARM AND COLLEGE.

Farm boys with a college training are in greater demand in agriculture and its branches than are boys with similar college training but who lack the farm background, the New York State College of Agriculture has found.

The combination of farm experience and a college education is demanded by manufacturers and dealers of farm supplies, produce companies, country banks, and other enterprises related to agriculture because their executives are realizing, more and more, the value of college trained employees who were born and reared on a farm.

This statement is made as a result of information compiled on the occupations of about 2,000 men who were graduated from the New York State College of Agriculture between 1910 and 1923. The results show that the demand for men trained in agriculture is about constant, but a larger proportion of the available jobs are being filled by men with previous farm experience.

"A farm boy will be interested in a college education because he will benefit by it whether he wishes to continue at farming or not. But if he does not wish to farm, he should give serious consideration to the opportunities to take advantage of his experience before he scraps his farm experience and fits himself for something in which he has had no early training," the college says.

IN CONGRESS:

The Agricultural Appropriation bill (H.R. 15008) was signed by the President of the United States January 18, 1927.

S. 4387, by Senator Capper, to amend the Packers & Stockyards act was reported out of the Senate Committee with amendments.

S. 4974, by Senator Ransdell, to amend and reenact an act entitled "United States cotton futures act," approved August 11, 1916 as amended was reported out of the Senate Committee without amendment.

S.J.Res. 65, by Senator Capper, providing for a national agricultural day was reported by the Senate Committee with amendments.

H.R.15474, by Mr. Haugen, establishing a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of surplus of agricultural commodities was reported out of the House Committee on Agriculture.

H.R.15539, by Mr. Jones, relating to certain cotton reports of the Secretary of Agriculture passed the House and was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H.R.15973, by Mr. Johnson, authorizing an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for seed and feed loans was reported out of the House Committee with amendment.

H.R.13477, by Mr. Leblbach, amending the retirement act has been reported out of the House Committee.

New Bills:

H.R.16350, by Mr. Gilbert, providing for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture.

H.R.16470, by Mr. O'Connor, to amend and reenact an act entitled "United States Cotton Futures Act," approved August 11, 1916, as amended.

H.R.16509, by Mr. Haugen, amending the Packers & Stockyards act, 1921.

S.J.Res. 147, by Senator Dale, creating a commission to investigate the subject of Civil-Service retirement***.

---oOo---

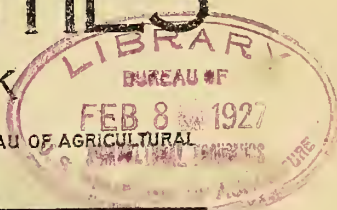
USE GEORGIA APPLES is the title of a four-page leaflet issued by the Georgia State College of Agriculture as Circular No. 122. It is a boost for Georgia apples, and among other things tells consumers the time of year when the various Georgia grown varieties are at their best.

B D

STATE AND FEDERAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



February 2, 1927.

D. C. C. Stine,

Bureau of Agr'l Economics,

Vol. 7, No. 5

Dept. of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION! STATE MARKETING OFFICIALS.

We are planning to publish in "State and Federal Marketing Activities" a series of sketches showing the history, organization, and scope of activities of State departments and bureaus of markets. We believe that such a series telling how each State is organized and functions in agricultural marketing work will be of interest and of value to every other State.

This announcement is a request to the marketing official in each State to send to the editor of Marketing Activities a statement of not more than 1,000 words containing specific information as to the development of his bureau or department since its establishment, present activities, and plans for work during 1927.

We should like to publish also a summary of the annual report of each market bureau of department for the past year, and request for this purpose the marketing officials to send to the editor of Marketing Activities a copy of their report for 1926.

Marketing Activities should contain each week news items of happenings in the State marketing work, such as new appointments and separations, cooperative agreements, the establishment of new activities and the discontinuance of old ones.

The State marketing officials in state Bureaus, Colleges and experiment stations are ^{our} only sources of such items.

Will you, therefore, keep the editor of Marketing Activities informed regularly as to what your organization is doing?

-oOo-

CORNELL STUDENTS ISSUING

WEEKLY REPORTS ON POULTRY.

Weekly reports on the New York live poultry and egg market are being issued by students in the Poultry Marketing Classes of the New York State College of Agriculture as a part of the required work. The reports are supervised and checked by members of the instruction staff, and are designed to stimulate interest in the better marketing of eggs and poultry.

The reports give prices and receipts at New York, a review of market conditions, and news items of interest from producing sections. A recent report on the egg market contains a graph showing the relationship between receipts and prices on the New York market from 1927 to 1926.

-oOo-

The economics of fruit growing and marketing will be emphasized at the Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the West Virginia Horticultural Society at Martinsburg, W. Va., February 10 and 11.

CHANCE FOR AGRICULTURAL
IMPROVEMENT THIS YEAR.

Agriculture enters the new season with an outlook at least as good as a year ago, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its February 1 report on the farm situation.

"If effective readjustment is made in acreages of cotton and certain other cash crops, and if the growing season proves fairly normal, it is possible for conditions to improve materially," the bureau declares.

The report says that unless there is a drastic cut in cotton acreage, or a near crop failure, cotton supplies "will indeed be heavy next fall."

The difficulty of substituting alternative crops for cotton "is recognized" by the bureau, "but there seems to be general agreement that the South would profit by curtailing cotton acreage, even up to 30 per cent reduction."

The report points out that with about 41,000,000 acres of winter wheat in the ground, which is 5 per cent more than a year ago, "any substantial increase in spring wheat acreage would be apt to put all hard wheat on an export basis next fall."

A strong probability that farmers will plant an excessive acreage of potatoes this spring is seen by the bureau. The last two years have produced short crops and high prices, and reports to the bureau indicate that farmers intend to increase potato acreage about 13 per cent over 1926.

"The outlook for livestock producers still appears favorable," says the report. "The Corn Belt pig crop last year was apparently not more than 1 per cent larger than in 1925; the probability is that market supplies of hogs this year will not exceed those of last year, and that prices during 1927 will be maintained near the 1926 level.

"The number of cattle and calves in the country is at the lowest point in many years, with a likelihood of fewer head marketed this year than last and a price level well sustained. The number of dairy cows has also declined slightly within the year, market demand continues good and feed is relatively cheap.

"Sheep producers have expanded their flocks considerably; lamb supplies for 1927 may be slightly larger than in 1926, but the market outlook for both lambs and wool appears fairly good. Poultry flocks have been expanding also, but the general outlook is still reasonably good for efficient producers."

The bureau's general index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities remained at 80 during December, the five pre-war years being considered as 100. The disparity between average prices of farm products and the level of industrial wages and costs is greater than a year ago, due partly to the slump in cotton, grain, and fruit prices.

-oOo-

FERTILIZER EXPERIMENTS WITH COTTON has been issued as Bulletin No. 250 by the Agricultural Experiment Station, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

NEW JERSEY ADOPTS GOVERNMENT PRODUCE GRADES.

New Jersey has adopted U. S. Department of Agriculture standards in the grading of apples, peaches, white and sweet potatoes, the State Department of Agriculture at Tranton has announced.

The widespread use of one set of grade terms, says the announcement, will help the sale of the products, since the buyers favor this simpler form. Adoption of the grades is not compulsory, but their acceptance obligates the growers to fulfill the requirements.

-oOo-

CABBAGE IN SACKS BECOMES
POPULAR ON PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Rapid development in the selling of New York Danish cabbage in sacks on the Philadelphia Market is reported. The cabbage is received and marketed in branded 100-pound sacks, 24 cars of sacked cabbage having been received during the first two weeks of January. Prices are considerably higher than those of bulk stock.

The bulk cabbage is handled at Second and Master Streets, while sacked stock is sold at the Market House. The convenience of having sacked stock is appreciated by the jobber, and receivers at Master Street are feeling the competition keenly. They see their cabbage business going the same way that onions and potatoes have gone.

It is expected that the business in sacked stock will increase, especially when the new terminal is completed at Philadelphia and the produce can be unloaded and handled to better advantage than at present.

-oOo-

FARMERS COOPERATIVE MARKETING
ORGANIZATIONS INCREASING IN SIZE.

Approximately 12 per cent of all associations marketing dairy products in 1922 were transacting business of not more than \$20,000 a year. Three years later, only 6 1/2 per cent of all the associations were in this small-business group. During the same period the percentage of associations doing more than \$500,000 a year increased from 1.2 per cent to 4.2 per cent.

More than 25 per cent of the fruit and vegetable associations listed in 1922 were doing less than \$20,000 a year, whereas in 1925 but 20.8 per cent of the associations were in this group. During the same period the number of organizations doing more than \$500,000 a year increased, there being 9.5 per cent of all organizations in this group in 1922, against 11.7 per cent in 1925.

-oOo-

FEEDING CHICKENS is the title of Circular No. 42 by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. The circular discusses methods of feeding baby chicks, growing pullets, fattening cockerels, and hen feeding.

WASHINGTON MEETING TO BE HELD
ON RECLAMATION OF SOUTHERN LANDS.

Committees from six southern states will meet with officials of the Interior Department and members of Congress at Washington February 8, for a conference on planned rural development and reclamation of neglected lands in the South. There will be a discussion of the things needed to reclaim backward districts and create more attractive and prosperous farm like. States sending representatives to the meeting include North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

-oOo-

TICK ERADICATION FORCES TO CONFER.

Plans for hastening the eradication of cattle-fever ticks in Southern states will be discussed at a conference of public officials, livestock owners, and others interested, at Jacksonville, Fla., February 7 to 9. The program provides for an open forum in which differences of opinion may be ironed out.

A new topic to be considered this year is a means for assisting livestock owners in territory released from tick quarantine to develop their herds in accordance with best animal-husbandry practices. The sessions of the conference will be open to the public.

-oOo-

POULTRY AND EGG MARKETING
SCHOOL TO BE HELD AT CORNELL.

The Cornell Poultry and Egg Marketing School to be held the week of February 28 to March 5 this year promises to be of special interest. The first two days will be given over primarily to the preparation of poultry with special reference to most efficient marketing, and the last three days devoted to eggs; their preparation and selling. Detailed information may be obtained from the Poultry Department, Ithaca, N.Y.,

-oOo-

MORE LIVESTOCK ON FARMS.

The total number of all livestock on farms in the United States January 1 was 339,000 head more than on January 1, 1926, according to Bureau of Agricultural Economics Estimates. Sheep increased 2,045,000 head, and swine 481,000 head, whereas all cattle decreased 1,627,000 head, and horses 561,000 head. Milk cows decreased 324,000 head.

-oOo-

METHODS USED IN ERADICATING OUTBREAKS OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE in California and Texas during 1924 and 1925 are discussed by Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in a new publication. Ask for Department Circular 400-C.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
ANNOUNCES RESULTS OF TAXATION STUDY.

Some property owners, both rural and urban in the State of Pennsylvania, pay from two to nine times as much tax in proportion to the property they own as others in the same town or township, simply because of unequal assessment, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has announced.

With one exception, according to the report, the assessment on farms averages higher in proportion to the sales value than on town property. In some counties owners of large properties are able to keep their assessments much below what they should be in proportion to the assessment on smaller properties.

The practice of making assessments by locally elected assessors, revised only by the county commissioners on appeal by the property owners is labelled an unqualified failure. Assessors, in the view of the department, should be selected because of special qualifications for the difficult task which they must perform.

The study revealed that the town real estate owners in the southeastern farming section of the State paid 16 1/2 per cent of their net income in taxes. Farmers in the same counties paid 17 1/2 per cent of their net income from the farm real estate in taxes. In the northern and western part of the State, 24 1/2 per cent of the net income from town real estate went for taxes and 55 per cent of the net income from farm real estate.

Agriculture as a whole in the State, says the report, carries a tax burden that consumes at least a 13 per cent larger share of the total earnings of the farm and the farmer than do all taxes paid out of the average earnings of the State with agriculture included in the average.

It is stated in conclusion that "the manufacturing industry is notably not paying its fair share of state taxes."

-oOo-

NEW SAFEGUARDS FOR SEED DISTRIBUTION.

A uniform system of seed grain distribution, involving the operation of cleaning plants with the seed graded and stored under seal was worked out by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association during Farmers' and Homemakers' Week at the University of Minnesota. One of the plants will be located at Windom.

Adoption of the plan means an added guaranty to the purchaser of certified seed. Central cleaning plants and seed houses will supply seed stocks bearing the certification tag of the association. Seed stocks are certified now on the basis of field inspections, analyses of samples, and the promise of the grower to meet certain conditions as to cleaning.

-oOo-

VARIETIES OF APPLES IN MASSACHUSETTS has been issued as Extension Leaflet No. 42 by the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

✓ ①

IN CONGRESS:

- S. 4746, by Senator Mayfield, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton was reported out of the Senate Committee with amendments...
- H.R. 9396, by Mr. Tincher, to prevent discrimination against farmers' cooperative associations by boards of trade and similar organizations and for other purposes has been reported out of the House Committee.
- S. 4808, by Senator McNary, establishing a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus agricultural commodities has been reported out of the Senate Committee without amendment.
- H.R. 15476, by Mr. Morgan, authorizing the appropriation for use by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain funds for wool standards, and for other purposes has been reported out of the House Committee without amendment.
- H.R. 15649, by Mr. Purnell, providing for the eradication of control of the European corn borer was reported out of the Senate Committee with an amendment.
- H.R. 16470, by Mr. O'Connor, to amend and reenact an act entitled "United States Cotton futures act", approved August 11, 1916, as amended has been reported out of the House Committee without amendment.

NEW BILLS:

- S. 5433, by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, to further amend the act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920.
- S. 5448, by Senator McLean and H.R. 16626 by Mr. Strong, to amend paragraph C of subsection 3 of section 202 of an act entitled "An act to provide additional credit facilities for the agricultural and livestock industries of the United States; to amend the Federal Farm Loan act***.
- H.R. 16624, by Mr. Williamson, to provide for the establishment of the United States farm products association, to furnish an elastic reservoir for surplus food and farm products, to afford means of additional storage thereof, to provide funds for the proper financing thereof, and for other purposes.
- H.R. 16776, by Mr. Burtress, amending the United States grain standards act by inserting a new section providing for licensing and establishing laboratories for making determinations of protein in wheat and oil in flax.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,

Attn., Miss Trolinger,

February 9, 1927.

4 K

Washington, D. C.

Vol. 7, No. 6

DELAWARE BUREAU OF MARKETS INCREASES SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES.

W. T. Derickson, Director of the State Bureau of Markets, Dover, Delaware, has submitted the following report in response to our request for information regarding State marketing activities, in our February 2 issue. We shall publish reports from other States as rapidly as they are received.

The principal lines of work of the Delaware Bureau of Markets as now organized include grade standardization, standardization of packages, market news service, transportation assistant, organization assistance, and shipping point inspection. Considerable work is done also investigating marketing costs, publishing market advice to producers and shippers, advising consumers when to buy for home canning, advertising Delaware products, investigating marketing practices, and cooperating with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics in crop reporting and other services.

A marked increase in the number of growers and dealers who call at the office of the bureau to discuss their marketing problems is reported. During the past year, the bureau has been called upon also to furnish marketing assistance to canners, and to manufacturers of products not directly connected with agriculture.

The market news service has been expanded, so that beginning with strawberries and continuing throughout the producing season, market information is furnished regularly from the large receiving centers throughout the East as well as from some of the smaller cities. The information covers the number of cars of products on tracks, prevailing prices, and other market conditions. Special effort is made to get the market information to growers and shippers as early as possible each morning.

Shipping point inspections have increased in number. Inspections last year totalled 513 cars, in addition to 16,629 bushels and 1,407 barrels of apples in storage. Inspection covered early apples, peaches, grapes, and late apples. The bureau is planning to include strawberries, cantaloupes, cucumbers, and sweet potatoes in the inspection service during 1927.

A feature of the bureau's service is the practice of sending from 300 to 500 letters to buyers outside the State regarding the quality and quantity of crops about to be harvested, and the time of movement. Buyers are urged to get in touch with Delaware growers and shippers. Upon request, the names of several growers or shippers are given to each buyer.

Stress is laid on standard containers. Standard containers are used fairly generally throughout Delaware, but the bureau urges standardization of containers everywhere over the country not only that consumers may know exactly what quantity of produce they are getting, but so that Delaware growers may not have to compete with shipments made from some other State from which

the packages may possibly be of smaller size.

There are at present, according to the report, more than 75 different styles and sizes of hampers alone manufactured in the United States, and it has been proven that this quantity could be reduced to 5. The extra expense of manufacturing such a large number of packages is a considerable tax on the fruit and vegetable industry.

The bureau reports that it is in constant touch with the transportation problems of growers, and exerts every effort towards obtaining the best and most efficient transportation so that Delaware growers may have the advantage of getting their products to market promptly and in good condition.

"Our work of investigating marketing practices has increased greatly," Mr. Derickson says in conclusion. "We are called upon to investigate transactions within this State, often to investigate transactions made between shippers in Delaware and buyers outside the State. Our efforts in many cases have been directly responsible for settlement."

---oOo---

CONTROVERSY OVER GRAZING FEES ON NATIONAL FORESTS IS SETTLED.

Settlement of the national forest grazing fee controversy by which there will be no change in fees during the present year, but calling for increased fees to be put into effect on a graduated scale from 1928 to 1931, inclusive, has been announced by Secretary Jardine of the Department of Agriculture.

Secretary Jardine's decision sustains the new schedule of grazing fees recommended jointly by the Forest Service and Dan D. Casement, expert livestock grower of Colorado and Kansas, who was appointed by the Secretary to investigate methods of the Forest Service in appraising range values. This schedule represents material reductions below the original range appraisals objected to by livestock interests.

Under the new schedule, one-fourth of the increases will become effective each year, subject to such reductions as may be necessary to adjust the fees equitably between national forests or regions, and also subject to such adjustments as may be necessary below the minimum fees stated for each national forest in order to fix an equitable fee for the various grazing allotments within each national forest. The new fees, becoming effective in full in 1931, will remain in effect for the duration of outstanding 10-year permits, or to and including the year 1934.

---oOo---

MISSOURI CALLS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

"What to Produce in 1927" will be the chief subject of discussion in a series of economic conferences which are being planned for various sections of Missouri, beginning February 14 and continuing five weeks, by the Missouri College of Agriculture.

WOOL COOPERATIVES MEET AT
WASHINGTON TO HELP PLAN PROGRAM.

Representatives of 29 of the leading cooperative wool marketing associations throughout the country,, representing approximately 38,000 wool producers who marketed close to 30,000,000 pounds of wool last year met with Bureau of Agricultural Economics officials February 11 for a two-days conference in connection with the development of the Department of Agricultural program of research, service and educational work on the cooperative marketing of wool. The conference was called by Secretary Jardine under authority of the Cooperative Marketing Act passed last year.

Lloyd S. Tenny, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, announced at the opening of the meeting that J.F. Walker of the Division of Cooperative Marketing, and who has been "loaned" to the department by the Ohio Wool Growers Cooperative Association, has been assigned to make a year's study of wool production and marketing in Australia and New Zealand for the purpose of applying such features as may be practicable to the cooperative marketing of wool in this country.

Mr. Walker outlined briefly the development of the wool industry in the United States, its steady movement Westward, the increasing distance between Eastern mills and Western producing areas, the development of the commission man and the dealer, and the formidable competition from foreign producing countries. He declared that following the War, despite large stocks of foreign wools the foreign wool industry was able to "survive" when many producers in the United States went bankrupt.

He said that "wools from South Africa and Australia threaten to dominate the American market. They are better graded and suited to mill requirements as a class. We want to know how these foreign producers produce quality wools, how they meet mill requirements, and how the product is merchandised."

Following a description of present services of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics intended to aid wool producers in production and marketing, the conference was thrown open to general discussion for the purpose of developing additional services through the Division of Cooperative Marketing.

-----oOo-----

IOWA STATE CONFERENCE OF
HOME AGENTS IS CALLED.

The annual Iowa conference of home demonstration agents will be held at University Farm, February 28 to March 5. The agents will meet with the state staff the first three days to study some home demonstration problems. The discussion will center largely on problems of organization and of methods to increase the number of women participating in home demonstration work. Twenty-two counties were represented at the conference last year.

OHIO EGG COOPERATIVE
PROFIT BY ORGANIZATION.

The average price received for eggs by members of the Ohio Poultry Producers Cooperative Association has been 1 cent higher than local prices in the four northwestern counties in which the organization operates, and prices paid by local dealers have been higher by 8/10ths of a cent than they would have been without the existence of this cooperative selling agency, the Rural Economics Department of Ohio State University has announced following a study of the situation.

---oOo---

STANDARD RULES FOR GRADING
INDIANA APPLES AND PEACHES.

Adoption of standard rules for the grading of Indiana grown apples and peaches is the purpose of a state-wide meeting of fruit growers March 10 at Mooresville, Ind.

A committee on standardization has recommended that Indiana growers adopt the standards formulated by the United States Department of Agriculture for the grading of apples and peaches, and that Federal shipping point inspection be used. A Federal inspector will attend the meeting to demonstrate and explain the U.S. grades.

Federal standards and inspection have been employed in connection with the marketing of onions in Northern Indiana for the past four years, and were used on peaches and apples in the Southwestern part of the State in 1926 with satisfactory results.

---oOo---

WISCONSIN SEEKS TO ADOPT
MILK GRADING PLAN.

That some method of milk grading should be adopted in Wisconsin was the general opinion at a hearing held at the request of leaders in the movement for better milk before Commissioner of Markets, Edward Nordman, January 25. Health officers from all over the State, milk producers and representatives of breeders associations appeared at the hearing.

Mr. Nordman declared in a statement that a large majority of those present were in favor of a system of grading that would be uniform throughout the state without being compulsory. The purpose of milk grading according to Mr. Nordman is to bring about a condition under which the consumer will know what he is getting and the producer will receive a higher price for superior quality product.

A committee of seven was appointed at the conclusion of the hearing to devise a milk grading plan. Math Michels of the Department of Markets is chairman of the committee.

---oOo---

A total of 10,928 farms in Tennessee adopted improved practices in increasing and maintaining soil fertility in 1926, due to the influence of county agents, the University of Tennessee has announced.

IN CONGRESS:

- S. 4746, by Senator Mayfield, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton passed the Senate.
- S. 4909, by Senator Smith, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to take a census of baled cotton, known as the "carry over" on hand August 1, 1927 has been passed by the Senate.
- H.R.15649, by Mr. Purnell, providing for the eradication or control of the European corn borer passed the Senate.
- H.R.11768, by Mr. Taber, to regulate the importation of milk and cream into the United States for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry of the United States and protecting the public health has been passed by the Senate.
- H. R. 9268, by Mr. Stevenson, to amend agricultural credits act of 1923, has been passed by the Senate and sent to the President of the United States for signature.

NEW BILLS:

- S. 5522, by Senator Oddie, to authorize the appropriation for use by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain funds for wool standards, and for other purposes.
- H. R. 16809, by Mr. Crisp, establishing a Federal farm board in the Department of Agriculture to aid the industry of agriculture to organize effectively for the orderly marketing and for the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities.
- H. R. 16945, by Mr. Lankford, to establish a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities.
- H. R. 16951, by Mr. Garber, to authorize intermediate credit banks to assist agricultural cooperative associations in acquiring storage facilities.
- H. R. 10510, by Mr. Hare, to prevent the destruction or dumping without good cause of farm produce by commission merchants and to require them to account for all farm produce, passed the House.

PUBLICATIONS.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON PLANTS AT GREENVILLE, TEXAS, has been published as Department of Agriculture Circular No. 401. The studies were made during 1923, 1924, and 1925.

---oOo---

ANALYSES OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS, FERTILIZER SUPPLIES AND HOME MIXTURES FOR 1926 has been published as Bulletin 440 by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Analyses are made of nitrate of soda, sulfate of ammonia, dried blood dried and ground fish, king crab meal, fish and tankage, acid phosphate, muriate of potash, and other fertilizers.

---oOo---

FARM LIGHTING SYSTEMS has been published as Bulletin 243 by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. The Bulletin discusses acetylene and electric lighting systems, and gives costs of operation.

---oOo---

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF CITRUS-FRUIT GROWING IN POLK COUNTY, FLA., has been issued as Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1435. The Bulletin discusses the remarkable development of the citrus industry of the United States, and then deals specifically with the citrus situation in Polk County.

---oOo---

POSSIBILITIES AND LIMITATIONS OF COOPERATIVE MARKETING has been issued as Circular 150 by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. The four-page circular gives the results of a study of cooperative marketing in Missouri last year.

---oOo---

TESTING WHEAT FOR PROTEIN WITH A RECOMMENDED METHOD FOR MAKING THE TEST has been published as Department Bulletin No. 1460 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

---oOo---

SCORE CARDS for Judging Clothing Selection and Construction has been issued as Miscellaneous Circular No. 90 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

---oOo---

RULES FOR SEED TESTING has been issued as Department Circular 406 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

---oOo---

RABBIT SKINS FOR FUR has been issued as Farmers' Bulletin No. 1519 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The bulletin says that rabbit fur is used more extensively by the fur trade than any other kind, more than 100,000,000 rabbit skins being utilized annually.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,

Bur. of Agr. Economics Library,

Room 307, Bieber Bldg., Vol 7, No 7

4-K

Washington, D. C.

February 16, 1927

PENNSYLVANIA MARKETS BUREAU
EXPANDS SERVICE ACTIVITIES.

Rapid expansion of marketing services, especially with regard to standardization, is reported for 1926 by P. R. Taylor, Director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. The inspection service on fruits and vegetables, and poultry, has increased more than 300 per cent over 1925.

The bureau's market reports now have a daily distribution through the press to over 2,750,000 people; shipping point inspections totaled 1,500 cars of peaches, apples and potatoes last year; efforts to re-establish the home market for Pennsylvania-grown wheat have been successful; and cooperative organizations have grown in strength, membership and financial standing with the bureau's assistance.

The outstanding development in the market reporting work of the bureau the past year has been the cooperation of the Associated Press and United Press in the distribution of market reports from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh over their own leased wires. Most of the newspapers in the state now carry up-to-date information on the markets for farm products. An experienced newspaper man is in charge of the preparation of the market news.

Standard grades used in conjunction with shipping point inspection service are those of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Revisions of apple and potato grades previously established were made in 1926, based upon the experience of previous years in actual inspection work on these commodities. New standard grades for Pennsylvania certified seed potatoes were established during the year.

Records of railroad receipts of fruits and vegetables at 15 of the larger markets of the state have been compiled over the past five years to learn what quantity of competitive produce is entering the state and which might be grown in Pennsylvania. This study shows that less than 12 per cent of the entire production of the state is shipped to market usually by rail, practically all of the balance except the portion used for seed being sold in local markets.

The study revealed that about 5,000 cars of competitive late potatoes are being sold each year in the 15 cities from which records are available, most or all of which might be supplied by Pennsylvania growers. It was found that Pennsylvania potatoes in the Philadelphia market over a period of five years consistently brought both the highest and the lowest prices in the market largely because of variation in quality and grade.

The bureau has acted for several years as the distributing agency for the State Horticultural Association in the preparation and distribution of advertising material to Pennsylvania growers. Special effort was made last year to develop this project to assist in marketing the fruit crops of the state. Two advertisements placed in national trade papers featured Pennsylvania peaches, and about 1,100 colored posters were distributed to growers at cost. Approximately 20,000 apples receipts booklets, 2,200 colored posters, and 8,000 price cards were distributed to growers.

Under an accredited hatchery plan established in 1925, there were inspected last year some 48,717 birds against 21,100 in 1925, and there were tested some 28,354 birds against 13,000 in 1925. The growth of the accredited hatchery work and the demand for services on many of the existing poultry problems has made necessary the employment of an additional man in the bureau.

New work in poultry and egg marketing will include the standardization of egg grading, further investigations to determine the cause of egg breakage in transit, and studies dealing with present methods of marketing eggs and poultry. Producers and distributors will be instructed in the grading of eggs, using the U. S. standard grades and classifications as a basis. Buyers also will receive instruction to recognize U. S. grades. Causes of egg breakage will be determined by investigations at farms, shipping points and terminals.

Through the efforts of better wheat production and an adequate home market, the number of varieties of wheat has been reduced to a few of the better milling varieties. Moth infestation has been reduced practically 40 per cent and the quality of wheat has been raised to a new high standard. There has been a greater demand for Pennsylvania wheat from Pennsylvania mills and other mills as well, and the large quantities of Pennsylvania wheat which have been shipped south have caused greater competition and better prices to Pennsylvania wheat growers.

A study of the costs of direct marketing was begun last July and the field work has been completed. The purpose of the study is to determine facts on what percentage of the total sales is consumed by selling costs, such as salesman's and helper's time, rental, hauling expense, and package expense. The data when tabulated and when averages are obtained will show which method of direct marketing is most expensive and which is least expensive as expressed in per cent of sales.

-oOo-

NORTH DAKOTA TO GIVE RADIO COURSES IN MARKETING.

A marketing course has been included in the radio broadcasting schedule of the North Dakota Agricultural College during February, March, and April. The talks will be broadcast over station WDAY. The program

February 16, 1927

MARKET ACTIVITIES

431

is as follows: Feb. 21, Examples of Successful Cooperative Marketing by Farmers; Feb. 28, Kinds of Cooperative Marketing Organizations; Mar. 7, What Services do Cooperative Marketing Associations Render?; Mar. 14, What Difficulties do Cooperative Marketing Associations Encounter?; Mar. 21, What Could Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Associations Do?; Mar. 28, What are the Basic Principles and Practices of Sound Cooperative Marketing?

ECONOMICS BUREAU TO STUDY

COOPERATIVE WOOL MARKETING.

Expansion of the research program of the recently created Division of Cooperative Marketing in the Department of Agriculture to make a Nation-wide study of the cooperative marketing of wool is the outcome of the two-days' conference at Washington with representatives of 30 of the leading wool cooperative organizations.

The meeting was the first to be called by Secretary Jardine under authority of the Cooperative Marketing Act passed by Congress last year. Secretary Jardine assured the group of the department's cooperation in their practical problems in handling the production and marketing of wool.

The plan of research will include the collection and analysis of data on the business set-up of wool cooperative organizations over the country, a study of membership problems, studies to measure the benefits of cooperative marketing of wool and of the demand for different types and qualities of wool. The delegates to the conference asked the department for the fullest information obtainable on the domestic and world situation on wool, promotion of the United States wool grades, and the extension of market information.

-oCo-

GOVERNMENT OUTLOOK REPORTS

HAVE HIGH "BATTING AVERAGE"

Ninety-five per cent of the statements as to probable future trends contained in the 1925 and 1926 outlook reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics were borne out by later developments, say bureau economists in a mimeograph pamphlet just released giving the sources of information contained in the outlook for 1927.

The Outlook reports are designed to give farmers prior to planting and breeding time information as to what the probable conditions will be when their products are ready for market. The statement on every commodity is based on all available information which will be of assistance to producers in planning their production programs and balancing their different lines of production so as to obtain the greatest returns and avoid as far as possible the over-production or under-production of any commodity.

"The outlook statements," according to the pamphlet, "necessarily present the national point of view and should be considered carefully by producers in every region to determine whether the general suggestions apply to a greater or less extent to their conditions. Since conditions vary so widely in different parts of the country, no blanket recommendation that will be uniformly applicable to all the producers of a commodity can be made. Each farmer must bear in mind not only the probable conditions of the market for the different commodities he can produce, but also the conditions under which he is farming and the characteristics of his own farm."

REVISED FOREIGN CORN BORER
QUARANTINE EFFECTIVE MARCH 1.

Extensive revisions of the rules and regulations under the foreign corn borer quarantine, approved by Secretary Jardine February 10, will become effective March 1, 1927.

The revised measure (Quarantine No. 41) now includes Quarantine No. 42, which applied specifically to the entry of corn from Mexico, and Quarantine No. 42 is discontinued. Quarantine No 24, prohibiting, except under permit and sterilization, the importation of corn from southeastern Asia and adjacent Islands on account of certain injurious corn diseases, remains in full force.

The revised regulations provide for the entry of broomcorn for manufacturing brooms or similar articles made of broomcorn, clean shelled corn, and clean seed of other plants covered in the quarantine, except as the entry of such articles is restricted by Quarantine 24.

The important change in these regulations is that permits are now required for entry of corn and of the seed of the other plants covered in this quarantine. This requirement is to provide for the enforcement of safeguards similar to those now enforced to prevent the spread of the European corn borer within the United States. The conditions governing the entry of broomcorn remain substantially unchanged.

-oOo-

PAUL G. REDINGTON IS NAMED
CHIEF OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Paul G. Redington, Assistant Chief of the Forest Service, in charge of the Branch of Public Relations, has been named by Secretary Jardine as Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey to succeed Dr. E. W. Nelson. The appointment will become effective May 9. Dr. Nelson asked Secretary Jardine to be relieved of executive responsibilities as chief of the bureau so that he may devote his entire time to the assembling of information he has gathered and to round out his work in the field of science. Mr Redington has been with the department since 1904.

-oOo-

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY SHOWS
INCREASING CROP YIELDS.

A generally rising trend in yields per acre of leading crops over the last forty years in the United States is indicated by a survey just concluded by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The average yield per acre of corn has increased 18 per cent since 1885, wheat 17 per cent, oats 14 per cent, and potatoes 39 per cent. The total area of the four crops expanded about 52 per cent but the total production has increased 77 per cent.

Full details of the survey have been published in Department of Agriculture Bulletin No 1458-D entitled "The Trend Toward a More Effective Use of the Land as Shown by the Yield Per Acre of Certain Crops."

STUDY OF SOUTHERN CREDIT
SITUATION IS BEGUN.

A study among Southern farmers to determine the amount and kind of credit available for cotton and other crops has been started by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

David L Wickens and Arthur N. Moore, recent appointees, have left Washington to establish the ground-work for the study in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Oklahoma. The Survey will be extended later to other Southern States.

A Questionnaire has been sent to 40,000 Southern farmers requesting a confidential accounting of the 1926 financial and credit program. Approximately 4,500 schedules, already returned, are being tabulated.

The objectives of the study, as enumerated by the bureau officials, are to determine the credit requirements for sound and practicable production programs in the Cotton Belt; the ability of existing credit agencies to finance such programs where reasonable security for the needed credit is available; and the extent to which farmers are in position to offer reasonably ample security for the credit necessary to enable them to adjust their farming operations to a more profitable basis

-oOo-

HOG CHOLERA LOSSES ABATED.

Hog cholera losses since December have been comparatively light, according to information to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is estimated that approximately 1,500,000 hogs were killed by cholera in November. While losses have not been nearly so large as in some previous outbreaks of the disease, they have created a wholesome reaction to the necessity of keeping swine herds protected.

-oOo-

MAJOR R. Y. STUART GETS
FOREST SERVICE POST.

Major R. Y. Stuart, until recently secretary of the Department of Forest and Waters of Pennsylvania, and previously with a long experience in the Forest Service, has been appointed by Secretary Jardine to head the public relations branch of the Forest Service to succeed Paul G Redington who becomes Chief of Biological Survey. Major Stuart will take office February 16.

-oOo-

MICHIGAN FARM TAXES TAKE
MORE THAN HALF OF RENTS.

Farm taxes take more than half the rents of farms in the lower peninsula of Michigan, the Michigan State College has announced following a survey of 1,133 farms, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Taxes averaged 52 per cent of the net rents to farm owners during the seven years 1919 - 25.

POULTRY MARKETING TECHNIQUE
SUBJECT OF NEW YORK COURSE.

A poultry marketing school will be held at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N.Y., February 28 to March 5 in an effort to teach New York poultrymen the importance of quality, and good packing, grading, shipping, and selling.

New York poultrymen must have definite grades and standards and improved methods of packing in order to meet the competition of egg producers in other sections of the country who are selling well-packed and well-standardized eggs in New York State markets, according to Professor C. K. Dowell of the poultry department at the college.

---oCo---

SURVEYS PENNSYLVANIA FARM EQUIPMENT.

A field survey to determine the duty and installation and maintenance of farm operating equipment is being made by the Pennsylvania State College. H. B. Josephson, research engineer of the Agricultural Experiment Station, is in charge of the work, which is a cooperative enterprise of the college farm machinery and agricultural economics departments, the State and the United States Departments of Agriculture.

---oCo---

FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR TOBACCO SIZES.

Government standard sizes or lengths for all types of leaf tobacco have been announced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Use of the standard sizes is not mandatory, but their general adoption and use by the tobacco trade is recommended by the bureau.

Specifications of the standard sizes and a description of them have been printed as Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Circular No. 83-M, entitled "United States Standard Tobacco Sizes."

---oCo---

MONTANA FARMERS MEET TO
PLAN ECONOMIC PROGRAM.

Farmers and business men of southeastern Montana are meeting at Billings Thursday and Friday of this week in an economic conference to work out a long-time agricultural development program for the irrigated land in Custer, Rosebud, Treasure, Yellowstone, Big Horn, Carbon, and Stillwater.

For the first time in the history of the state a concerted attempt is being made to take stock of resources, analyze and study local facts in the light of national and world conditions, and, from the conclusions arrived at, to lay down a sound, workable plan of action. More than 150 men of the counties interested have been gathering information on important farm crops for the past two months in preparation for the economic conference now being held.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE SIGNS
CORN BORER CONTROL ACT.

The signing of the corn borer control act by President Coolidge February 9 marks the beginning of one of the most intensive campaigns ever launched against a plant pest. The act authorizes the appropriation by Congress of \$10,000,000, and provides for early and thorough clean-up activities on every farm in the western portion of the infested area, which includes southeastern Michigan, northeastern Indiana, northern Ohio, northwestern Pennsylvania, and western New York. Immediately following the signing of the bill, Department of Agriculture officials who will have charge of the control work, State regulatory officers, and representatives of the International Corn Borer Committee met and discussed plans of campaign.

Regulations covering the administration of the act will be issued by the Department of Agriculture as soon as the appropriation has been made available by Congress.

---oOo---

DEPUTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SECRETARIES APPOINTED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Raymond G. Bressler, Vice-Dean of the School of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, and C.E. Carothers of Washington county, were appointed by Dr. C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture, as Deputy Secretaries, effective February 1.

---oOo---

CURB MARKETS PROFITABLE IN ALABAMA.

Direct selling through curb markets is growing in volume and increasing in popularity in Alabama, according to county home demonstration agents in that state. Curb markets have been operating in Tuscaloosa, Gadsden, Selma, Anniston, and Opelika, and now are being started or planned at Dothan, Union Springs, and Decatur.

---oOo---

ILLINOIS LIVESTOCK SHIPPING
ASSOCIATIONS DO BIG BUSINESS

Cooperative livestock shipping associations in Illinois now do an annual business representing between 22 and 23 per cent of the total net value of the state's annual livestock production, as shown by a recent survey by the Illinois College of Agriculture. There are at least 15 counties in the state in which cooperative livestock shipping associations handle more than \$1,000,000 worth of livestock a year.

---oOo---

THE NORTH DAKOTA FARM OUTLOOK was published February 10 by the North Dakota Agricultural College.

---oOo---

STATISTICS OF HOGS, PORK, AND PORK PRODUCTS for the year ended December 31, 1925, with comparable data for earlier years has been published as Statistical Bulletin No. 18 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

have

IN CONGRESS:

- H. R. 9268, by Mr. Stevenson, to amend agricultural credits act of 1923, has been signed by the President of the United States.
- H. R. 15649, by Mr. Purnell, providing for the eradication or control of the European corn borer, has been signed by the President of the United States. An estimate of \$10,000,000 to be immediately available has been submitted to Congress for carrying out the purposes of the Act.
- S. 4808, by Senator McNary, establishing a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus agricultural commodities, has been passed by the Senate.
- S. 2974, by Senator Ransdell, to amend an act entitled "United States cotton futures act," approved August 11, 1916, as amended, passed the Senate.
- S. 5082, by Senator Norbeck, authorizing the appropriation of \$3,600,000 for the purchase of seed, feed, and fertilizer to be supplied to farmers in the crop-failure areas of the United States, and for other purposes, passed the Senate.
- H.R. 11768, by Mr. Taber, to regulate the importation of milk and cream into the United States for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry of the United States and protecting the public health, has passed both Houses.

NEW BILLS:

- S. 5640, by Senator Sheppard, enabling cooperative organizations to deal with wholesale sellers on equal terms with all others.
- H.R. 17025, by Mr. Jones, to place agricultural products and provisions upon a price equality with other commodities.
- H.R. 17071, by Mr. Hill, to place the agricultural industry on a sound commercial basis, to encourage national cooperative marketing of farm products, and for other purposes.
- H.R. 17066, by Mr. Rainey, authorizing the appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase of feed and seed corn to be supplied to farmers in the flood-stricken areas of the Illinois River Valley in Illinois.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 23, 1927. Miss E. L. Day, Vol 7, No 8.

Room 308, Bieber Bldg.,

EXCESS WOOL PROFITS CASE Bu. of Agr'l Econ.

REACHES SUPREME COURT. K

A writ of certiorari was granted by the United States Supreme Court, February 21, calling for the records of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth District, at Richmond, in the excess wool profits case of the United States vs. W. A. McFarland, trading under the name of Henry Marcus & Son.

The decision of the Supreme Court, which it is hoped will be handed down next fall, will pass upon the validity of the 1918 Government wool regulations and the right of the Government to collect excess profits. Other cases and the collection of \$700,000 of excess profits still collectible for distribution among wool growers have been held in abeyance pending a Supreme Court decision.

-oOo-

CONFERENCES TO BE HELD ON LIVESTOCK AND MEAT GRADES.

Public conferences to consider livestock and meat grades are to be held by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, at Philadelphia, March 1; Boston, March 2, and New York City, March 3.

The conferences complete a series of 12 meetings begun last November on grade standards for vealers and veal carcasses, calves and calf carcasses, live sheep and lambs, and dressed lamb and mutton.

All persons interested in livestock and meat grades have been invited to attend the conferences, following which the bureau will be in a position to establish standards for grades. The conferences will follow the lines of those in 1925 when market grades of cattle and dressed beef were discussed, following which a set of grade standards for these commodities was adopted.

The Philadelphia conference will be at Municipal Pier 4 South Wharves; the Boston conference in the Exchange Building, and the New York conference in the Customs House. Morning sessions will be called at 10 o'clock and afternoon sessions at 2 o'clock.

NO STATE MARKETING REPORT THIS WEEK.

We are in the position of an editor with an unfinished serial because the author has been kidnapped, or something. All of which is by way of saying that the continuity of our series of annual reports of State marketing activities has been broken because we haven't received any this week. We have received and published the 1926 reports for New York, Delaware and Pennsylvania. What did the other states do last year?

-oOo-

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT TO HELP
MAKE ARGENTINE FRUIT FLY SURVEY.

A new and exhaustive survey of the fruit producing sections in Argentina is to be made by the Argentine Government, supplemented by field inspections under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Max Kisliuk, Jr., Chief Plant Quarantine Inspector at Philadelphia has been assigned to the work. First he will make an inspection and report on the Province of San Juan, Mendoza, Rio Negro, and Chubut which are declared by the Argentine Government to be free from fruit fly. Pending the receipt of the report on these provinces, early exportations therefrom will be permitted entry at the port of New York, although it is unlikely that such shipments will be made prior to receipt of the report.

-oOo-

NEW PRODUCE TERMINAL IN BOSTON.

The Boston Market Terminal Company and the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad Company jointly have issued an illustrated circular, announcing completion of the new wholesale fruit and produce market, served by the rails of the New Haven road.

The railroad has provided for the market two large brick houses, each 660 feet long and 50 feet wide, each with a capacity of 75 carloads, and a bulk yard with a capacity of 200 carloads adjacent to the market houses for direct carload delivery. Between the houses, there are three covered platforms and four tracks. The new produce terminal is at Fargo Street yards of the New Haven road. The new terminal is expected to be occupied by March 1.

It was expected originally that the new auction in Boston would be located close to the wholesale trade at this new terminal market, but lately it appears that the offer of the Boston and Maine Railroad to build a \$350,000 auction shed near the Rutherford Avenue yards will be accepted. This building, which will be modern in every respect, may be ready for occupancy July 1.

-oOo-

CALIFORNIA INSPECTION SERVICE USED WIDELY.

A preliminary survey of Sacramento office records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates that over 80 per cent of the grape shipping firms in California used the Federal-State inspection service to some extent during the past season. The minority who did not use the service were small operators in practically every case. All the leading companies used the service extensively, many of them giving blanket orders for the inspection of all their juice-grape shipments at least.

FARMERS' BUYING ORGANIZATIONS
BENEFIT BY TAX EXEMPTIONS.

A recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington extends the tax exemption clause to a substantial majority of the farmers' buying organizations in Wisconsin. The decision is the result of negotiations conducted by M.J. Heisman, Accountant of the Wisconsin Department of Markets, with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to a tax exemption claim filed by the Farmers' Cooperative Produce Company of Marshfield.

The association originally was denied the right to exemption from taxation on the ground that it dealt in flour and coal and that these two commodities did not come within the meaning of the words "Supplies and Equipment". Mr. Heisman argued that the purchase of flour and coal cooperatively is to all intents and purposes a marketing function similar to the functions performed by other marketing organizations which are receiving the benefit of the tax exemption clause.

-oOo-

CONTAINER INDUSTRY HAS BIG YEAR.

A banner year in the consumption of fruit packages in 1926 is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in a mimeographed report on the production and carry-over of fruit and vegetable containers.

Manufacturers, however, should not be led into over-optimism, the bureau cautions, because weather conditions were extremely favorable to fruit and vegetables all over the country in 1926, and a general recurrence of such favorable conditions in 1927 seems unlikely.

Container manufacturers are urged to study crop conditions and prospects in the territories which they serve, so that they may adjust production to probable demand. There seems to be no justification, the report concludes, for expansion in the fruit and vegetable container industry.

-oOo-

COOPERATIVE EGG MARKETING
HAS BECOME BIG BUSINESS.

Approximately 3,000,000 cases of eggs, worth slightly more than \$30,000,000 were marketed cooperatively in the United States in 1925 by farmers egg and poultry marketing associations. The figures, compiled by the Division of Cooperative Marketing, compare with 2,400,000 cases, worth \$22,000,000, handled cooperatively in 1924.

A mimeographed report giving detailed figures by States has just been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

-oOo-

SHIPPING POINT INSPECTION on every car of fruit shipped, says Professor G.W. Peck at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N.Y., would do more to increase confidence among buyers of New York State fruit than any other one thing.

TENTATIVE SPECIFICATIONS FOR
ASPARAGUS CRATES IN EASTERN STATES.

Tentative specifications for asparagus crates in the Middle Atlantic States have been prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The specifications provide a crate in which can be packed firmly one dozen of the same size bunches as used in the two-dozen crate. No center partition is recommended as it is considered non-essential due to the proximity of the producing sections to the terminal markets.

There is no agreement as yet as to what constitutes a standard size bunch of asparagus, and it is hoped that a discussion of uniform container specifications will help to establish a standard bunch. Copies of the specifications may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

- oCo -

MANY STUDIES UNDER WAY BY
NEW DIVISION OF COOPERATIVE MARKETING.

A study of the organization and operation of farmers' elevators in the spring wheat area now is under way by the recently created Division of Cooperative Marketing in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Other research work include a survey of the organization and operation of cooperative associations marketing fluid milk; a study covering the whole field of cooperative livestock marketing; a study of cooperative wool marketing associations; and a study of the membership relations of large-scale cooperative organizations.

Two methods of approach have been adopted in the division's program of research. One is concerned with the study of the development of cooperative organization of particular commodities, and the other with the study of individual cooperative associations which have been operating a period of years.

- oCo -

TESTING WHEAT FOR PROTEIN.

Protein content has become of increasing importance in determining the price paid for any particular lot of wheat. On occasions when the supply of high protein wheat has been less than the demand, premiums of as much as a cent have been paid for each added tenth of one per cent of protein over a given basic amount.

To determine how close different laboratories should be able to report protein results on the same sample of wheat, as well as to explain why these variations occur, was the object of investigations reported in the Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 146C-D, "Testing Wheat for Protein with a Recommended Method for Making the Test", just off the press.

- oCo -

STATE OUTLOOK REPORTS issued by the University of Maryland, and the University of Illinois have been received.

MEAT PRODUCTION HAS INCREASED.

Although fewer food animals were slaughtered in 1926 than in 1925, the total output of meat was larger by 240,000,000 pounds, according to estimates of the Department of Agriculture. The estimated beef production last year reached the unprecedented figure of 7,458,000,000 pounds, dressed weight; lamb and mutton 643,000,000 pounds, and pork 8,181,000,000 pounds. Per capita consumption of beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork was 142.8 pounds, against 143.6 pounds in 1925, and 149.6 pounds in 1924.

-oOo-

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST
QUARANTINE IS REVISED.

A revision of the regulations under the white pine blister rust quarantine has been signed by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, effective March 15, 1927. The revision involves no radical divergencies from previous regulations, the changes for the most part being corrections of minor errors and restatements to make more clear the requirements governing interstate movements of the articles concerned.

-oOo-

FARM MACHINERY STUDY BRINGS
OUT MANY SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

More than 400 specific suggestions for experimental research relating to mechanical farm equipment have been listed in a report just issued by the Department of Agriculture. The report is the result of a survey of research in mechanical farm equipment completed recently by J. Brownlee Davidson, Senior Agricultural Engineer, Bureau of Public Roads, under the direction of an advisory council representing the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

-oOo-

BEAN GROWING PROFITABLE IN PARTS
OF IDAHO, WASHINGTON, AND OREGON.

That bean growing can be successfully conducted in certain districts of northern Idaho, eastern Washington, and eastern Oregon without seriously interfering with wheat growing, the major industry of these districts, is shown by a study made by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Detailed facts brought out in the study are contained in Farmers' Bulletin No 1509-F, entitled "Bean Growing in Northern Idaho, Eastern Washington, and Eastern Oregon."

SEEKS TO STANDARDIZE
NEW YORK POULTRY PRODUCTS.

A possible means of standardizing New York Poultry products will be considered at the poultry and egg marketing school to be held at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N.Y., February 28 to March 5.

All local eggs sold in the large markets, including New York City, must be sold on inspection. The poultry department at Cornell says this is costly and unsatisfactory. A well-organized state-wide marketing plan should make it possible, it is believed, for a New York City dealer to sell from fifty to one hundred cases of eggs from association members without going to the trouble of examining the eggs.

-oOo-

IN CONGRESS:

S. 4808, the "McNary-Haugen bill" to establish a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus agricultural commodities, has been sent to the President.

S. 5082, by Senator Norbeck, authorizing an appropriation of \$8,600,000 for the purchase of seed, feed, and fertilizer to be supplied to farmers in the crop-failure areas of the United States, has been reported out of the House Committee without amendment.

H.R. 10510, by Mr Hare, to prevent the destruction or dumping without good cause of farm produce by commission merchants and to require them to account for all farm produce has been reported out of the Senate Committee without amendments.

H.R. 2, by Mr McFadden, to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the consolidation of national banking associations ***; has passed both Houses and has been sent to the President.

H.R. 9971, by Mr. White, for the regulation of radio communication. The conference report has been agreed to by both Houses.

H. R. 11768 by Mr Taber, to regulate the importation of milk and cream into the United States for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry of the United States and protecting the public health, has been signed by the President.

H.R. 15539, by Mr. Jones, relating to certain cotton reports of the Secretary of Agriculture, has been reported out of the Senate Committee with amendments.

J. Res. 359, Making an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the eradication of the corn borer, has passed both Houses and has been sent to the President.

NEW BILLS;

S. 5696, by Senator Frazier, to amend the United States grain standards act.

S. 5747, by Senator Ransdell, to standardize bales of cotton intended for use in interstate commerce.

H.R. 17112, by Mr McKeown, authorizing an appropriation of \$300,000 for the purchase of cotton-seed, kaffir seed, milo maize seed, and seed grain, to be supplied to farmers in the pest and flood-stricken areas of the State of Oklahoma.

H.R. 17134, by Mr Rankin, authorizing an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase of feed and seed to be supplied to farmers in the flood-stricken areas of the Tombigbee River Valley in Mississippi and Alabama.

H.R. 17200, by Mr Hudspeth, to prevent gambling in cotton futures and making it unlawful for any person, corporation, or associations of persons to sell any contract for future delivery of any cotton within the United States, unless such seller is actually the legitimate owner of the cotton so contracted for future delivery at the time said sale or contract of sale is made.

S.J. Res. 165, by Senator Copeland, authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to regulate radio broadcasting stations, and for other purposes.

S. Res. 356, by Senator Nye, Resolved, that the Secretary of Agriculture be requested to inform the Senate the Chief causes, for the reduction in the value of exports of farm products, in crude and finished form, what measures the Department of Agriculture is using to stimulate foreign consumption of American farm products ****.

H.Con.Res. 54, by Mr McSwain, concurrent resolution creating a special joint committee to investigate and report to Congress what amendments, if any, are desirable to be made to the cotton futures contract law, regulating cotton exchanges, and the effect of same on cotton prices.

R.Res. 417, by Mr Rankin, directing the Federal trade commission to make an inquiry into cottonseed products, and for other purposes.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

"An Index Number of Farm Taxes in New York, and Its Relation to Various Other Economic Factors," Bulletin 457, Cornell University.

"An Outline of the New York State System of Taxation," Bulletin 152, Cornell University. ^{Ex}

"The Economic Position of the Sheep Industry," by C. E. Gibbons, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, (mimeograph).

"An Abstract of Literature and Statistics on Dressing Percentages of Meat Animals," Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, (mimeograph).

"World Production vs. American Production of Agricultural Products", by O. C. Stine, Sr. Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, (mimeograph).

"Practices and Costs of Cotton Gin Operation in a Selected Section of North Carolina, 1924-25," Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, (mimeograph).

"Standard Breeds and Varieties of Chickens, Continental European, Oriental, and Miscellaneous Classes," Farmers' Bulletin No. 1507, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"A Progress Report on the Investigations of the European Corn Borer," Department Bulletin No. 1476, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Statistics of Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products," Statistical Bulletin No. 19, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Standard Breeds and Varieties of Chickens, American, Asiatic, English, and Mediterranean Classes," Farmers' Bulletin No. 1506, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Deep Waterway; Its Value to North Dakota," Bulletin 204, North Dakota Agricultural College.

"Producing Family and Farm Supplies on the Cotton Farm," Farmers Bulletin No. 1015, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"The Identification of F. Nature Woods," Miscellaneous Circular No. 66, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Miss E. L. Day,

March 2, 1927

Room 308, Bieber Bldg.,

Vol. 7, No. 9.

Bu. of Agr'l Econ.,

GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATES DO NOT

CONTRAENE STATE COLD STORAGE LAWS.

Issuance of Government certificates of quality on perishable products does not relieve owners of the products of the necessity for complying with State laws covering the labeling of cold storage commodities, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has announced in response to requests for a ruling on the subject.

The occasion for these requests has been the publication of advertisements recently, one of which features the words "Forget the Words Cold Storage", and includes, among other things, the statement prominently displayed that "you can avoid labeling your carton cold storage by processing your eggs and using the United States Certificate of Quality".

The attitude of the bureau toward the marking of perishable products as "cold storage" is that wherever there is a State law requiring that goods be so marked, the State law should be complied with fully wherever it is applicable.

-oOo-

GRADES BILL TO BE CONSIDERED

BY MASSACHUSETTS STATE LEGISLATURE.

House Bill No. 420, in the Massachusetts State Legislature, would give the Commissioner of Agriculture authority to establish grades and standards for farm products, for voluntary use. The Commissioner may determine official brands or labels, and would have the power to allow or withdraw the use of these labels to or from any state grower.

The law is an attempt to standardize grades of farm products raised on Massachusetts farms, in order to compete more easily with graded products from other sections of the country.

-oOo-

NORTH DAKOTA ISSUES AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM.

Less wheat acreage, more corn, more alfalfa, more sweet clover, more dairy products, continued present hog production, a few more sheep, moderate increase in poultry, and an increase in beef quality are the major recommendations to North Dakota growers in a farm program issued by the North Dakota Agricultural College.

The college tells growers to "raise a little more of the products that are likely to be fairly high in price and a little less of the things the market has too much of and for which it will not pay a fair price."

FARMING SEASON MAKING EARLY START.

The agricultural season is getting under way early this year, according to the March 1 report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the farming situation.

Spring work and crop growth in the South are reported as progressing rapidly. Many fruit trees were in full bloom by the middle of February in the Gulf States and even farther north.

Shipments of early truck crops have been heavy, the daily movement lately running around 100 cars of celery, 25 cars of tomatoes, and 12 cars of strawberries from Florida; 200 cars of lettuce from the Imperial Valley, and 75 cars of spinach from Texas.

The dairy outlook in the eastern states is considered good for the year. Field work has been begun in the more southern areas of the corn belt, although the land generally throughout the belt is unfit to work as yet.

Winter wheat growth and condition are reported as fairly good. Live-stock have wintered well. Hog raisers are optimistic. There is talk of increased hog breeding this year, depending, however, on corn prospects.

Oats are being sown in the southern portions of the wheat belt, with earlier sowings already up. Wheat looks good in the eastern part of the wheat belt; but not so good in the west. Late snows helped grain in western Kansas. The spring wheat territory is none too optimistic following a lean year.

Spring work is well under way on the Pacific Coast. Fruit is in bloom in the north, and winter grain is growing rapidly. Earlier field crops generally are doing well. There is an excellent stand of sugar beets in the Sacramento Valley. Heavy shipments of oranges, lettuce, and vegetables are being made from Southern California.

The bureau says that "the South probably will grow considerably more corn and other feed crops this year, so that if acreages are sustained elsewhere a good growing season might bring another year of cheap feedstuffs. Nevertheless, the farm community is in much better position to make a profit out of low-priced feed crops this year than from low-priced cash crops."

-ooo-

DAIRYMEN USE INDEFINITE

TERMS WHEN BUYING ALFALFA.

Complaints of dairymen in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Minnesota that orders for alfalfa are improperly filled by shippers in Michigan, Nebraska, Kansas, Eastern South Dakota, Eastern Colorado, and Wyoming indicate that these dairymen use indefinite descriptive terms when ordering alfalfa, such as "good feeding alfalfa", "choice", or "pea green leafy alfalfa". Use of Federal grades and inspection is advocated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to correct the situation.

SAYS FARM PRICES WILL GO UP.

Prices of farm products are due for an increase which will last over a considerable period of years, says Dr. C. L. Holmes, head of the Agricultural Economics Department of Iowa State College. Dr. Holmes makes his prediction on the basis of a study of agricultural prices in the past as influenced by various situations.

"The best revelation obtainable of what we can look forward to", he says, "is afforded by looking backward at what has happened in the past. If we go back to 1840 and compare conditions then with those existing just before the World War, we find between these dates a hundred per cent increase in the price of farm production for the country as a whole as compared with the prices of other things. This change in favor of farm products did not come steadily. There was a period of rapid rise before and during the Civil War.

"Following the war there was a relative decline in farm prices which created an agricultural depression that ended only in the late nineties, when another rapid gain of farm prices over non-agricultural prices began. This ended in 1920. That was the beginning of the present depression.

"Farm prices are again on the upturn, and, according to some experts, are likely to overtake the prices of other things between 1930 and 1935. Considering all the factors in the situation, it would seem that this relative upward movement in farm prices as compared with other prices will continue for a considerable length of time - probably indefinitely."

-oOo-

NEW APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED.

Hon. L. L. West, of Caddo County, Oklahoma, has been appointed Secretary of the Oklahoma State Market Commission to succeed Ed C. Dustin, resigned. Mr. West formerly was State Senator from Caddo and Grady Counties.

Seymour Jones, of Marion County, Maine, has been appointed State Market Agent by Governor Patterson, succeeding C. E. Spence, resigned. Mr. Jones lives on a farm near Salem and for many years has been actively engaged in cooperative movements and Grange work. His office will be at Salem, where he will head the weights and measures department, taking over the duties of W. A. Dalziel, present chief deputy.

-oOo-

BANKER-FARMER SHORT COURSE
AT UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Subjects in which bankers are interested, as bankers, farm owners, and operators, will be studied at the annual banker-farmer short course to be held at University of Minnesota Farm, March 15 and 16. The subject matter will have direct bearing upon the management and operation of farm land.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS TO HAVE
CITY ELECTRIC LIGHT RATES.

The Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania has issued an order effective April 1 that electric companies shall extend their city rates to farmers and other consumers getting service from rural extension lines. It provides a plan whereby farmers and the electric companies can cooperate in constructing the electric lines to the advantage and benefit of both parties. It makes it possible for farmers to get their electrical current through one meter for both light and power.

It is estimated that at least ten years will be required to bring to completion an electrification program which contemplates the building of line extensions to connect 80 per cent of the farms in the arable area in Pennsylvania.

-oOo-

NUMBER OF LICENSED MILK DEALERS
SHOWS INCREASE IN NEW JERSEY.

An increase in the number of licensed milk dealers as the result of the last ten year's work in enforcing the law which protects the farmers who furnish milk dealers is reported by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

From the beginning of the fiscal year to the middle of February, 247 dealers had been licensed, which is more than during the preceding twelve months. The law provides that milk dealers whose monthly purchases do not aggregate more than \$200, or those who buy milk from not more than two producers, need not be licensed.

-oOo-

MARCH 6-12 DESIGNATED AS
SMUT PREVENTION WEEK IN NORTHWEST.

The week of March 6 to 12 has been designated Grain Smut Prevention Week by the Northwest Grain Smut Prevention Committee which met recently in Minneapolis. Sixteen agencies, including business men, farmers, college men, and seven railroad systems, will work for the disinfection of all seed grain before seeding time.

-oOo-

FIRST BABY CHICKS COMING
FROM PENNSYLVANIA HATCHERIES.

The first of the 1927 crop of baby chicks produced by 23 hatcheries operating under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture were being shipped the end of February. Hatchery operators report a strong demand for these chicks because of the uniformity and quality resulting from the rigid selection of flocks and the close inspection of hatcheries.

The number of birds under supervision is more than double that of a year ago and nearly 17 times that of 1924.

IN CONGRESS:

- S. 5082, by Senator Norbeck, authorizing an appropriation of \$8,600,000 for the purchase of seed, feed, and fertilizer to be supplied to farmers in the crop-failure areas of the United States, has been signed by the President.
- S. 4974, by Senator Ransdell, to amend an act entitled, "United States Cotton futures act", approved August 11, 1916, as amended, has passed both Houses and sent to the President.
- S. 4746, by Senator Mayfield, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton, has been reported out of the House Committee with amendment.
- S. 4808, the "McNary-Haugen bill" to establish a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus agricultural commodities, has been vetoed by the President.
- H.R. 2, by Mr. McFadden, to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the consolidation of national banking associations***, has been signed by the President.
- H.R. 9971, by Mr. White, for the regulation of radio communication, has been signed by the President.
- S. Res. 356, by Senator Nye, Resolved, that the Secretary of Agriculture be requested to inform the Senate the chief causes, for the reduction in the value of exports of farm products, in crude and finished form, what measures the Department of Agriculture is using to stimulate foreign consumption of American farm products***, has been agreed to by the Senate.
- H.R. 16350, To provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture, has been reported out of the House Committee.

NEW BILLS:

- S. 5799, by Senator Ransdell, to regulate interstate shipments of cotton.
- S. 5817, by Senator Shipstead, to repeal the United States grain standards act.
- H.R. 17247, by Mr. Jones, to place agricultural products upon a price equality with other commodities.
- H.R. 17272, by Mr. Edwards, authorizing an appropriation of \$250,000 with which to acquire sea island cottonseed and to re-establish the growing thereof.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS PROGRAM
IS OUTLINED IN LANE COUNTY, OREGON.

The Lane County (Oregon) Agricultural Council, a body composed of about 40 representatives of local farm organizations, has adopted the following resolution:

"That a committee on Agricultural Economics be appointed to consist of seven members, each of whom shall represent a district of the county. The committee shall outline a program of work in agricultural economics, which shall include as the major activity the collection and dissemination of information which will assist the producers of Lane County to make better decisions regarding what crops and livestock to produce and how much of each, and regarding when and how to market such products; and in conducting its work it shall cooperate with the county agent, the Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture and report to the Lane County Agricultural Council."

-ooo-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Annual Report of the Extension Service, University of Arkansas, has been issued by the University as Extension Circular No. 229.

"Watermelon Culture" has been issued as a 7-page pamphlet by the University of Arizona.

"The Farm Woodland in Tennessee" has been issued as Publication 144 by the University of Tennessee.

"Control of Sugar-Beet Nematode by Crop Rotation" has been issued as Farmers' Bulletin No. 1514 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Fish Oil, an Efficient Adhesive in Arsenate-of-Lead Sprays" has been issued as Department Bulletin No. 1439 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"A Method of Growing Bacteriologically Sterile Potato Plants" has been issued as Department Bulletin No. 1465 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"The Thirty-Fourth Annual Report" has been issued by the University of Arizona.

"Poultry in Arizona" has been issued as a 20 page pamphlet by the University of Arizona.

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Miss E. L. Day,

March 9, 1927

Room 308, Bieber Bldg.,

Vol 7, No. 10

Bu. of Agr'l Econ.,

MARKETING OFFICIALS TO MEET 4 K

AT WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, MARCH 15.

The annual meeting of the Middle Atlantic States Marketing Officials will be at Wilmington, Delaware, March 15. Federal and State agricultural officials will participate.

Speeches scheduled include "Co-operative Marketing in Denmark", "Shipping Point Inspection", "Requirements of Fruits for Export Trade", "Inspection of Canning Crops", "Progress in Poultry Standardization", "Requirements of Fruits and Vegetables to Meet Chain Store Demands", and "Improvement in Market for Soft Winter Wheat".

-oOo-

NEW YORK FOOD MARKETING

RESEARCH COUNCIL TO MEET.

The quarterly meeting of the New York Food Marketing Research Council will meet in the Woolworth Building, New York City, March 16.

The functions of wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers, in handling fruits and vegetables through the city markets will be the principal topic of discussion. A presentation of the distributing costs on general merchandise and a description of the type of service performed are additional features. The findings resulting from a study of operation of fruits and vegetable wholesalers and jobbers in Pittsburg and New York, and a discussion of retail margins, their causes and variations, and the services rendered by the retailers will be other topics.

-oOo-

MASSACHUSETTS MARKETS BUREAU

TO EMPHASIZE STANDARDIZATION.

A grading project on asparagus and hot house cucumbers is to be set up by the Massachusetts Division of Markets this year, "in the hope of beginning real standardization and grading programs for vegetables in New England," according to Frederick V. Waugh, Director.

The plan outlined by Mr. Waugh is to induce two or three groups of farmers to put up asparagus and cucumbers according to definite rules and regulations. The work of the Eastham Farmers' Association the last two years has stimulated growers in other sections of the state to become interested in standard grades.

-oOo-

APOLOGY.

A news item in the March 2 issue of "Marketing Activities" says that Seymour Jones, of Marion County, Maine, has been appointed State Market Agent by Governor Patterson, succeeding C. E. Spence, resigned. The State is "Oregon" not "Maine".

ALABAMA MARKETING ACTIVITIES
AN AID TO ORDERLY MARKETING.

One of the greatest needs in profitable marketing of farm products is standardization and official certification as to grades and condition of carlot shipments at the points of origin and terminal markets, Governor William W. Brandon told the Alabama Legislature in a farewell message January 10.

"Much progress," Governor Brandon said, "has been made in setting up standards for our agricultural products and in providing official certification, such as is being done for Johnson grass and alfalfa hays. One of the pre-requisites, in addition, to orderly marketing and financing of agricultural products, is a properly supervised warehouse system. Never before has the state set up a supervised system as is now in operation, and which has received wide recognition and approval of the banking systems of the country."

-oOo-

MASSACHUSETTS MARKETS BUREAU
STUDYING PRICE MAKING FACTORS.

A study of the quality factors influencing prices on local fruits and vegetables is being made by the Massachusetts Division of Markets. An effort is being made to learn what sizes, colors, shapes, and other factors, bring the highest prices.

The study to date shows that there is an increase of about 50 cents per dozen bunches of asparagus for each additional inch of green over the average amount.

It is expected that the study will enable the Division to make definite statements as to the most profitable size and quality fruits and vegetables to grow for the Boston market, and furnish a better basis for establishing grades and standards.

-oOo-

NEW MEXICO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
GOES AFTER EL PASO EGG BUSINESS.

An effort to capture the El Paso market for eggs produced in New Mexico is being made by the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanics Arts, according to A. L. Walker, Agricultural Economist.

El Paso, Texas, ships in from adjoining states approximately \$1,000,000 worth of eggs a year. Only a small portion of these come from New Mexico, although during many months of the year sections of the state are shipping eggs by car load to Kansas City and Chicago.

El Paso dealers say that the eggs from New Mexico are not good keepers and will not hold up in storage. The new Mexico Experiment Station now is collecting eggs in 12 different New Mexico communities, shipping them by express to El Paso where they are candled, and making a check of losses. The eggs then are put in storage, and at the end of about six months, they will be taken out, recandled, and notations made relative to keeping qualities.

VIRGINIA MARKETS BUREAU
BROADCASTING DAILY REPORTS.

Daily reports, except on Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, giving price quotations of farm products sold in the principal markets of interest to Virginia producers, on the same day of the report, are being broadcast from radio station WRVA at Richmond, as compiled by the Division of Markets of the Virginia State Department of Agriculture and the Market News Service of the Department of Agriculture.

-oOo-

SOUTH DAKOTA BROADCASTING
WEEKLY FARM BUSINESS PROGRAM.

Weekly farm business talks, from January 6 to May 28, are being broadcast by the Farm Economics Department of South Dakota State College over radio station KPDY. The program is given each Thursday at 12:30, and includes discussions of agricultural economic problems, the crop and livestock outlook, intentions to plant, farm taxes, and improved marketing methods.

-oOo-

SHIPPING POINT INSPECTION IS
POPULAR IN IDAHO.

About 75 per cent of the car lot shipments of fruit and vegetables move from Idaho under shipping point inspection certificates, according to R. L. Spangler, Director of Markets, Idaho Department of Agriculture. Mr Spangler says that from 10 to 45 food products inspectors are available at shipping points.

-oOo-

NEW YORK ISSUING DAILY REPORTS
ON RECEIPTS OF MILK AND CREAM.

A daily report of receipts of fluid milk, cream, and condensed milk in bulk at New York City and adjacent metropolitan market is being issued from the Market News Service Office, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 102 Warren Street, New York City.

The unloads are furnished by the railroads and compiled by states of origin. The service was started after full discussion with dairy interests, officials of the New York State College of Agriculture, and the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

-oOo-

FEDERAL GRADES ISSUED
FOR SHALLOTS AND ASPARAGUS.

Federal grades for shallots have been prepared, and the grades for asparagus have been revised, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

FARMERS LEARN MARKETS
BY VISITING NEW YORK.

The third of a series of eight marketing trips was conducted jointly by the Livingston and Wyoming County (New York) farm bureau, January 24 to 26. The trip, under the cooperative auspices of railroads, county bureaus, and the New York State College of Agriculture, was intended to familiarize farmers with marketing demands in one of the greatest of world markets.

At Pennsylvania Railroad Pier 29, the Receipts of southern vegetables and citrus fruits from Florida were seen; at Washington Street market the growers had an opportunity to examine closely the methods employed in handling oranges, apples, and other fruits from the Pacific Coast; at New York Central Pier 17, New York State apples, potatoes and onions were studied in comparison with their competitors from other districts. The arrival of New York State potatoes and cabbage was studied on the D. L. & W. tracks in Brooklyn. A study of the quality of products demanded on a push cart market was made on Orchard Street in Brooklyn.

Bean growers had opportunity to learn of the handling of both domestic and foreign beans at a large warehouse; dairymen were interested in a visit to the Dairymen's league offices as well as to the milk platforms where upstate milk is taken from the refrigerator cars; lamb feeders observed at close range the receiving and sale of stock at the Jersey City stock yards and at the West Washington Street market.

Egg shippers saw eggs received at the American Railway Express terminal at Jersey City. Stops were made to permit the growers to inspect the kitchens of the Hotel Commodore, the Majestic, and to visit the New York stock Exchange.

-oOo-

MASSACHUSETTS ROADSIDE ASSOCIATION
REPORTS PROGRESS MADE LAST YEAR.

The Massachusetts Roadside Stand Association now has about 35 members, which is double the membership in 1925. All members agree not to sell any produce which is grown outside the State of Massachusetts, and to grow the greater part of their output on their own farms.

-oOo-

MORE CRATES BEING USED
IN RIO GRANDE VALLEY.

Many of the California type of lettuce crates are being used for beets and carrots in the Rio Grande Valley. Quotations generally are based upon the number of bunches, and 40 cents is added for the crate. Crates also are being used extensively for cabbage.

BILLS WHICH BECAME LAWS DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE
SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS

- S. 4746, by Senator Mayfield, which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton, covering both the growing crop and the "carry-over." This Act also limits the number of reports to be issued on the conditions and progress of the current crop and probable number of bales to 5, i.e. on August 1, September 1, October 1, November 1 and December 1. It also provides for estimates of acreage of cotton planted and acreage abandoned. The appropriation to carry out the purpose of this Act was to be included in the second deficiency bill, which failed of passage. An amount of \$50,000 was carried in the Agricultural Appropriations bill, however, to cover estimates of grade and staple length of cotton, consequently some work can be undertaken this season.
- S. 5082 by Senator Norbeck, to authorize an appropriation of \$8,600,000 for the purchase of feed and seed grain to be supplied to farmers in the crop failure areas. The appropriation for this act, however, was carried in the second deficiency bill which failed of passage.
- S. 2965 by Senator Capper, to prevent discrimination against farmers cooperative associations by boards of trade and similar organizations.
- S. 4974 by Mr. Ransdell, to amend the Cotton Futures Act.
- H.R. 2 by Mr. McFadden, to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide for the consolidation of national banking associations.***
- H.R. 3358 by Mr. Hoch, to establish in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Department of Commerce a foreign commerce service of the United States.***
- H.R. 9268 by Mr. Stevenson, to amend the Agricultural Credits Act of 1923. This act authorizes the intermediate credit bank to make advances on crops being grown for market.
- H.R. 9971 by Mr. White, for the regulation of radio communication.
- H.R. 10510 by Mr. Hare, to prevent the destruction of dumping, without good and sufficient cause therefor, of farm produce received in interstate commerce by commission merchants and others and require them to truly and correctly account for all farm produce.

- H. R. 11768, by Mr. Tabor, to regulate the importation of milk and cream into the United States for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry of the United States and protecting the public health.
- H. R. 15649, by Mr. Purnell, to provide for the eradication or control of the European corn borer. An appropriation of \$10,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this act has also been passed.

BILLS OF INTEREST WHICH FAILED OF PASSAGE

- H.R. 4808, The McNary-Haugen farm relief bill passed both Houses and was vetoed by the President.
- H.R. 17291, The second deficiency bill, which carried various appropriations of interest to this Bureau, passed the House but failed of passage in the Senate during the last hours of the session.
- H.R. 15476, by Mr. Moragn, authorizing the use of the undistributable surplus remaining in the Treasury from collection of excess profits made on the wool clip of 1918 for research work in the standardization, grading and marketing *** of wool, passed the House and was reported out of the Agricultural Committee of the Senate but failed to reach final passage.
- H.R. 16350, by Mr. Gilbert, to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture, passed the House and was reported out of the Agricultural Committee of the Senate.
- H.R. 10129, by Mr. Ketchum, to promote the agriculture of the United States by extending into foreign fields the service now rendered by the United States Department of Agriculture in acquiring and diffusing useful information regarding agriculture***, passed the House but was not acted upon by the Senate.
- S. 3926, by Senator McNary, to fix standards of hampers, round stave baskets and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables***, passed the Senate. The companion bill H.R. 5377, by Mr. Perkins, was reported out of the House Committee on Coinage and Weights but was not passed by the House.

-O-

LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION ISSUES

WEEKLY MARKET NEWS LETTER.

A weekly market news letter is being issued now by the New Orleans Association of Commerce, according to B. B. Jones, Agricultural Secretary for the Association.

Other activities reported by the Association are a series of 15 radio talks on agricultural Louisiana from radio station W.S.M.B., preliminary arrangements for a daily mixed vegetable bulletin, and the formation of the South Louisiana Vegetable Shippers Association for the purpose of developing better production, bunching, grading and packing of Louisiana vegetables.

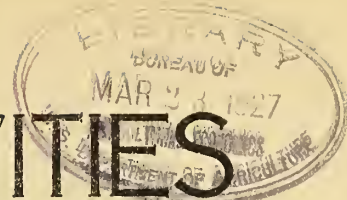
-oOo-

134 Sm

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK



March 16, 1927 A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Vol 7, No. 11

INTRODUCING A NEW SERVICE ON MARKETING LEGISLATION.

We present in this issue the first articles in the new service on marketing legislation. Items similar to those following will appear regularly in this publication. Legislative enactments, cases adjudicated, regulations and related matters will be discussed when timely.

Questions concerning marketing legislation will be given attention as the bureau will seek to serve as a clearing house on the subject. We shall be glad to receive suggestions as to any phases of marketing which should have consideration in these pages.

We have established this service at the request of the National Association of Marketing Officials. Mr. Harrison F. Fitts, who has had training in law and wide experience in the department, has been placed in charge of the work. We shall endeavor to make the service of the greatest value to all workers in the field of marketing.

Lloyd S. Tenny, Chief of Bureau.

-oOo-

MAYFIELD BILL BECOMES LAW

The Mayfield Bill, S. 4746, dealing with the crop reports of the Department of Agriculture is another measure enacted into law by the recent Congress.

This Bill as originally introduced provided only for the collection and publication by the Secretary of Agriculture of statistics of grade and staple length of cotton. By amendment before passage, certain provisions of another pending bill were added, under which the number of cotton crop forecast reports of the Department were reduced to 5, to be issued as of the 1st day of August, September, October, November, and December. Under the law, all semi-monthly crop reports and the June 25 forecast are eliminated. Last year the Department crop report regulations provided for the issuance of 11 cotton forecast reports. In the Appropriation Act for the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, the number of such reports was reduced to 3. The number is now still further reduced to 5 by the Mayfield Bill. The estimate of acreage formerly published as of June 25 is specified to be made hereafter as of July 1.

A digest of the bill follows:

Under Section 1 the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to collect and publish annual statistics regarding grades and staple lengths of stocks of cotton known as the "carryover" on hand on August 1 of each year in warehouses and other establishments of every character in the United States. Following such publication, he shall publish at intervals an estimate of grades and staple lengths of cotton of the then current crop. Not less than three such reports are to be published. Any such statistics published on cotton recognized as tenderable on contracts under the U.S. Cotton Futures Act shall be stated separately from untenderable cotton.

Section 2 states that information furnished by any establishment under this Act shall be considered strictly confidential and used only for statistical purposes. Penalty of fine and imprisonment is prescribed for misuse of such information by employees of the Department of Agriculture.

4-K
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
Dept. of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Section 3 makes it the duty of every owner, president, secretary, treasurer, director, or other officer or agent of any cotton warehouse, cotton ginnery, cotton mill or other place or establishment where cotton is stored, and of any owner or holder of any cotton, upon request of the Secretary of Agriculture or his agent, to furnish completely and accurately all information re grades and staple lengths of cotton on hand. He shall also permit Secretary's representative to examine and classify samples of such cotton on hand. Penalty is prescribed for failure to supply information or for giving false information.

Section 4 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other agencies of the Government and also grants him the usual administrative powers.

Sections 5 and 6 were added to the bill by the House Committee on Agriculture. Section 5 provides that of reports issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Department of Agriculture to issue semi-monthly cotton crop reports and providing for their publication simultaneously with the ginning reports of the Department of Commerce" approved May 3, 1924, only five shall be issued hereafter as of the 1st day of August, September, October, November, and December, each report to state the condition and progress of the crop and the probable number of bales to be ginned.

Under Section 6 the Secretary is required to issue a report on or before July 10 each year, showing by states and in toto the number of acres of cotton in cultivation on July 1. The Secretary is required also on September and December 1 to issue estimates of acreage of cotton abandoned since July 1.

- H. F. Fitts.

-oOo-

ALTERATION OF FOOD PRODUCTS INSPECTION CERTIFICATE HELD TO BE A CRIMINAL OFFENSE

In a recent opinion rendered by the Solicitor of the Department it was held that a person altering a Food Products Inspection Certificate issued under authority of the Federal Food Products Inspection Law is amenable to prosecution under Section 23 of the Penal Code of the United States (Act of March 4, 1909).

This section provides that the forgery of specified documents, including public record, affidavit, or other writing, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, is made a criminal offense subject to fine and imprisonment. In his opinion the Solicitor cited cases having to do with the interpretation of the terms "public record" and "other writing" which tended to show the application of the terms to Food Products Inspection Certificates.

In his discussion of the question whether forging of a Certificate constituted a fraud against the United States, it was stated that it is now well settled that fraud against the Government may be committed otherwise than by causing it a loss of money or property as it now must be regarded as established that "it is not essential to charge or prove an actual financial or property loss to make a case under the statute."

In its decision on a case in point the Supreme Court said:

"To conspire to defraud the United States means primarily to cheat the Government out of property or money, but it also means to interfere with or obstruct one of its lawful governmental functions by deceit, craft, or trickery, or at least by means that are dishonest. It is not necessary that the Government shall be subjected to property

or pecuniary loss by the fraud, but only that its legitimate official action and purpose shall be defeated by misrepresentation, chicane, or the overreaching of those charged with carrying out the governmental intention."

- H. F. Fitts.

-oOo-

SECRETARY JARDINE

LAUDS STANDARDIZATION.

Standardization of all farm products would eliminate much of the present waste in agricultural marketing and help farmers to merchandise their crops more efficiently, Secretary Jardine of the Department of Agriculture told delegates to the International Cotton Standards Conference at Washington, March 16.

The conference is for the purpose of approving 60 sets of the Universal Cotton Standards for use by the Department of Agriculture and the arbitration boards of cotton exchanges here and abroad during the two years beginning August 1 next.

"Standardization has gone farther in connection with cotton in international trade," Secretary Jardine declared, "than in the case of any other farm product. It provides a universal measuring rod which is commonly understood everywhere."

"Some of the most vital problems in American agriculture," he added, "relate to the merchandising of our crops, and we cannot merchandise effectively without standards. The universal use of standards would keep on the farms much of the unmarketable products which now enter trade channels."

A committee of six was appointed by the delegates to safeguard the original cotton standards taken from Treasury Department vaults for use during the conference. Several days will be required to approve the 60 copies of standards, involving 1,200 boxes.

-oOo-

CORN BORER CAMPAIGN STARTED.

The \$10,000,000 campaign to delay the spread of the European corn borer to the Corn Belt, recently authorized by Congress, began March 14. The United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the five States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana will conduct the campaign. The infested area is largely in these States and now includes about 60,000,000 acres. The appropriation will be used to compensate farmers for work done by them in connection with the clean-up not normal or usual in ordinary farm operations and to purchase and operate such machinery and supply equipment as is required in carrying out control measures thoroughly in the counties designated.

-oOo-

OREGON HAY GRADING SCHOOL IN SESSION.

A hay grading school conducted by the Oregon Agricultural College and the U.S. Department of Agriculture is in session at Corvallis and will continue until March 25. This is the second annual session of the school, and it is the only one west of Kansas City. The State Market Agent Department has two men taking the course and counties in the hay raising sections are sending their inspectors.

-oOo-

GRADES INCREASE MARKET PRICES.

The State Market Commission of Oklahoma states that grading and inspection of potatoes there has resulted in prices from ten to fifty cents higher than those not inspected and now the inspection service will be extended to every potato grower in the State.

-oOo-

BANK FAILURES DUE TO COLLAPSE
OF LAND BOOM SAYS NORDMAN.

Two-thirds of the recent bank failures in this country including the latest ones in certain sections of Northern Wisconsin were caused by the collapse of the land boom which followed the close of the World War, declares Edward Nordman, Commissioner of Markets in Wisconsin.

Land booms could be eliminated, he says, by taking the unearned incomes derived from land ownership and from land speculation and diverting them to public uses in lieu of the taxes that are now levied on people who own either farm or city land for productive purposes. The benefits of such a policy would be reflected in better markets, steadier and more remunerative employment, and improvement of business conditions generally.

PROCEEDINGS OF CHICAGO MEETING OF
MARKETING OFFICIALS NOW IN PRINT. -oOo-

The proceedings of the National Association of Marketing Officials covering the Eighth Annual Meeting held in Chicago last December have been received from the printer and are being distributed, according to information from Paul Miller, Secretary of the Association, State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa.

The report contains 146 pages and includes addresses and reports on Cooperation in Agriculture; the Relation of American Agriculture to World Markets; Bringing Producers and Consumers Together; Cooperative Purchasing; What the State Marketing Agencies Have Accomplished in Ten Years, and Marketing Research.

The chapter on Marketing Research covers the report of the Special Research Committee of the Association headed by Prof. J. T. Horner of the Michigan Agricultural College, and is the result of a study designed to find out (1) to what extent colleges are working with other agencies in conducting economic research; (2) what types of research which colleges can undertake would be most helpful to departments of agriculture and marketing; (3) what economic research projects were being carried on by colleges, and (4) what research projects were being carried on by state departments or bureaus of markets.

The list of specific projects recommended by state departments included 54 different projects. The table listing the research projects being carried on by colleges includes 346 projects. To any one interested in economic research, as carried on by colleges and state bureaus of markets, the report of this Special Research Committee would be worth many times the price of the entire volume, which is \$1.00

Those desiring copies of the proceedings may address requests to Mr. Miller.

-oOo-

BOMBERGER SAYS COOPERATIVE
TURKEY SHIPMENTS A SUCCESS.

The cooperative shipment of dressed turkeys, which has proved so successful in two previous years, was again effectively carried on in Dorchester and Kent Counties, Maryland, declares F. B. Bomberger, Chief of the Maryland State Department of Markets.

Before the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays 3413 pounds of carefully graded turkeys were shipped from Dorchester County, and 6,771 pounds from Kent County. Much interest, Mr. Bomberger says, is developing on the Eastern Shore in improved methods of poultry raising, in consequence of which we may expect to see a considerable expansion of this industry.

MARYLAND MARKETS DEPARTMENT
STUDYING CANNING INDUSTRY.

-oOo-

The study of the canning industry which was begun last year under the direction of Dr. S. H. DeVault of the Maryland State Department of Markets is being carried forward.

When this project is completed, declares F. B. Bomberger, chief of the department, we shall have for the first time in the history of the canning industry in Maryland, reliable data relative to the costs involved in every stage of this industry from the planting of the seed to the sale of the canned product.

Such data, he says, should shed a great deal of light on the problem of marketing canning crops to the canner and the distribution of the canned product to the general public.

-oOo-

FLORIDA INSPECTIONS INCREASE.

During February, 1,187 cars of citrus fruit, 261 cars of celery and 3 cars of cabbage were inspected at Florida shipping points. The season total to the end of February for citrus was 2,655 cars or 1,1750 more than to the same time last year. The season total for vegetables was 536 cars, a gain of 170 over the record for the same period in 1925-26. Grand total inspections in Florida to February 28 were 3,191 cars, compared with 1,271 cars a year ago.

-oOo-

FEDERAL COTTON RESEARCH AND
SERVICE PROGRAM IS DEVELOPED.

A cotton research and service program aimed at the better coordination of cotton supply and demand and for the purpose of increasing cotton consumption in the United States has been put into operation by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Features of the program include the collection of production and consumption data on cotton grades, staple, and character; studies of cotton quotations; studies of the utilization of cotton in the manufacture of basic fabrics; experiments with cotton bagging, and the development of new uses for cotton.

Dr. H. B. Killough of Brown University has been appointed by the bureau to participate in the work.

-oOo-

CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT CROP REPORTS ANNOUNCED.

The following changes in time and dates of the Government crop reports have been announced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Reports on grain crops dated March 13, April 8, and August 10 will be released at 3 p.m. instead of 2 p.m. on those dates.

The report on acreage of corn and other crops, except cotton, scheduled for July 9, will be released on July 11.

A cotton report on July 9 will give figures on the acreage of cotton in cultivation as of July 1.

Cotton reports on September 8 and December 8 will include estimates of acreage of cotton abandoned since July 1, and cotton reports on July 6, September 23, and October 25 will be eliminated.

-oOo-

SECOND TRIENNIAL PENNSYLVANIA
FARM CENSUS IS BEING PLANNED.

Plans are being made for the second triennial farm census in Pennsylvania, according to L. H. Wible, director, Bureau of Statistics, State Department of Agriculture. The first census was taken in 1924.

Legislation providing for the census requires that the census be made by the assessors at the time of making their regular triennial assessments for county purposes. The census will get under way the latter part of the summer.

-oOo-

U. S. Standards for Green Corn (1927) have just been published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Miss Mary F. Carpenter,

Bur. of Agr'l Economics,

March 23, 1927.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Vol 7, No. 12.

4-K

Washington, D. C.

ARKANSAS EXPANDS MARKETING PROGRAM.

Expansion of the marketing activities of the Arkansas Agricultural Extension Service during the current year, with special emphasis on standardization, market news, assistance to cooperative organizations, and service work is reported by J. S. Knox, Extension Agent in Marketing.

There is great need for standardizing Arkansas fruits, vegetables, dairy and poultry products, Mr. Knox says. Perfecting these standards will be a part of the 1927 program. Producers will be encouraged to put out better grades of produce and to keep the lower grades for home consumption. Such a policy will greatly help in solving marketing problems.

Market information will consist in keeping county agents informed regarding market demands and conditions, and supplying information as to grades and kind of produce on demand at the various marketing centers. This information will be extended by demonstrations, letters, mimeograph reports, news articles, bulletins, circulars, lectures, and personal visits to farmers.

Assistance is to be given farmers in establishing cooperative associations in sections where "proper interest is shown and where a proper survey indicates that such associations are likely to succeed." Standard forms of marketing agreements, by-laws, rules and regulations, contracts, and other forms will be furnished prospective organizations.

Service work will consist in the compilation of lists of farmers or farm organizations having various kinds of farm produce for sale, and the compilation of lists of individuals or firms handling the different kinds of farm produce or manufacturing supplies such as are necessary for the successful marketing of such crops.

-000-

LAMB IMPROVEMENT CAMPAIGN UNDER WAY.

The second lamb improvement campaign for West Virginia covering a period of eight weeks from March 14 to May 7 is now under way, according to information from the West Virginia Extension Service. Twenty-two counties are to participate in the concerted effort to improve the type of market lambs.

The purposes of the campaign are to encourage the general use of better and purebred rams, better care and treatment of the ewe flock, and treating the flock systematically for the control of internal parasites; to establish uniform practice in docking and castrating lambs; and to work out a permanent system of cooperative marketing.

SHIPPING POINT INSPECTION CERTIFICATES
SHOULD CONTAIN MORE COMPLETE DATA.

Need for complete shipping-point certificates on cars found to be below grade was emphasized at a recent conference at the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington. It was urged that such certificates should show the defects because of which the lot is thrown out of grade, and state also whether these defects are uniformly distributed throughout the lot or are confined to certain grades, brands of specific portions of the load.

-oOo-

MANY PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS OWN AUTOS.

More than five out of every six Pennsylvania farmers have automobiles, according to estimates of the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture.

The number of farmers having automobiles at the beginning of this year is estimated at 170,462, or 85 per cent of all farmers, as compared with 159,974 on January 1, 1926. The number of farmers owning automobiles has increased more than 100,000 since 1920.

It is estimated that 33,365 farmers had motor trucks on January 1, 1927, against 29,819 on January 1, 1926, and 8,761 in 1920

-oOo-

FARM TENURE SHOWS MARKED CHANGES.

Marked readjustments in farm ownership and tenant farming in the United States between 1920 and 1925 are shown in an analysis by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The bureau reports that there were 7,724 more tenant farmers in 1925 than in 1920, and 56,756 fewer farm owners. The net change, says the bureau, is not startling, but the picture in detail "is not at all reassuring".

An analysis of the various tendencies, says the bureau, appears to indicate that the increase in owner farms has occurred mainly in regions sufficiently close to cities or to mining and other industrial enterprises to create a demand for farm homes supported largely by wages earned in non-agricultural industries. In regions mainly dependent on agriculture, the agricultural depression appears to have resulted in a relative increase in tenancy.

Full details of the bureau's analysis have been published in a mimeographed report entitled "Changes in the Tenure of Farm Land, 1920-1925".

-oOo-

NEW SHEEP SCAB REGULATIONS.

New Federal quarantine regulations to prevent the spread of sheep scab has been issued, effective May 1. The regulations effect areas in California, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

HAWAII SEEKS TO APPOINT MARKETING COMMISSION.

A bill which provides for a marketing commission to do investigational and educational work in marketing and to establish grades and standards for the local market on the basis of which standards it will be possible to organize an effective price quoting service has been introduced in the Territorial Legislature of Hawaii, according to information from D. L. Crawford, President of the University of Hawaii.

President Crawford says that efforts have been made by interested persons during the past twenty years to improve the marketing situation. The University, several years ago, began to gather statistical data and other information as a basis for future procedure, and two years ago the Legislature approved sufficient funds in connection with the Extension Division to employ a Marketing Agent. This Marketing Agent has continued the investigational work started by the extension Division, and instructs growers on better methods of shipping, packing, and other marketing technique.

-oOo-

KENTUCKY COLLEGE STUDYING FARM CREDIT.

A study of farm credit in Kentucky has been begun by E. C. Johnson of the Kentucky College of Agriculture, according to information from Dana G. Card, Assistant in Marketing. Information is to be gathered from Joint Stock Land Banks, Insurance Companies, Farm Loan Associations, State and National Banks, and from farmers direct. A comparison of farm credit in the various sections of Kentucky will be made.

Mr. Card reports that E. C. Vaughn, Field Agent in Marketing, and E. J. Kilpatrick, Assistant State Leader of County Agricultural Agents, are arranging a series of meetings in Western Kentucky, at which facts relative to the tobacco situation will be presented. Two group meetings of county agents will be followed by general meetings held at central points in each of the several counties. Mr. O. B. Jesness, head of the Department of Markets and Rural Finance, and Mr. Vaughn have prepared a twelve-page mimeographed report of the tobacco situation which will be used as a basis for discussion at the meetings.

-oOo-

COLORADO FARM TAX STUDY COMPLETED.

State and local property taxes took over 33 per cent of the net income from rented farms in Colorado during the year 1925. This represents a slight decrease in the proportion of rent taken by taxes as compared with 1923, but a marked increase in the tax burden as compared with 1919. The figures are based on a survey by the Colorado State Agricultural College and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

CORRECT ACCOUNTING FOR FARM PRODUCE
REQUIRED UNDER HARE BILL

H. R. 10510, a bill introduced by Representative Hare of South Carolina, has been passed by the 69th Congress. Briefly, the purpose of the bill is to prevent the destruction or dumping, without good and sufficient cause therefor, of farm produce received in interstate commerce by commission merchants and others and to require them truly and correctly to account for all farm produce received by them.

The bill provides that after June 30, 1927 any person, firm, association or corporation receiving fruits, vegetables, melons, dairy or poultry products, or any perishable farm products in interstate commerce on behalf of another who without good cause shall destroy or abandon or dump any produce, or who shall with intent to defraud make any false report to the party from whom the produce was received regarding the handling, quality, quantity, sale and disposition thereof, or who shall with intent to defraud fail accurately to account therefor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$100 to \$3000 and imprisonment for one year.

The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to enforce the Act and to make the necessary rules and regulations.

The Secretary is to provide by regulation for making prompt investigations and the issuing of certificates as to quality and condition of produce upon application of a financially interested party. Such regulations shall designate the classes of persons qualified and authorized to make such investigations and issue such certificates except that investigations shall be made and certificate issued by at least two disinterested persons in any case where the investigation is not made by an officer or employee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or of any state or political subdivision thereof, or of the District of Columbia. Certificates made in compliance with such regulations shall be prima facie evidence in all Federal courts of the truth of statements contained therein as to quality and condition of the produce.

The Senate committee on agriculture and forestry in favorably reporting the bill said:

"The bill deals with certain evils existing in the marketing of fruits, vegetables, melons, dairy or poultry products, or any perishable farm produce in interstate commerce. Its purpose is two-fold. First, it is intended to prevent commission merchants and others from destroying, abandoning, or dumping fruits, vegetables or other forms of perishable farm produce without good and sufficient cause, and, second, it is intended to prevent commission merchants and others receiving such produce on consignment from making a fraudulent report to the shipper concerning the handling, condition, quality, quantity, sale or disposition of the produce.

"It was developed in the hearings before your committee that an unscrupulous commission merchant may, under present conditions, receive a shipment of perishable produce on consignment and falsely report to the

shipper that all or part of such produce has been dumped or destroyed on account of alleged deterioration, without the shipper having any means of ascertaining whether or not the produce was actually in such condition as to necessitate dumping, or whether it was actually dumped.

"Whether the shipper or the commission merchant may make application to the Department of Agriculture for an inspection of such produce and receive a certificate as to its quantity and condition, which certificate may be used as evidence by either party in any civil or criminal action involving the truth of the statements contained in such certificates.

"Your committee feels that if such a law as is proposed in this bill were upon the statute books, the evils which undoubtedly do exist in the marketing of perishable farm produce would be greatly mitigated, and such a law would provide a better method of counteracting the action of the unscrupulous merchant."

- H. F. FITTS.

--oOo--oOo--

UNITED STATES COTTON FUTURES ACT, AMENDED

Senate Bill 4974, introduced by Senator Ransdell, to amend the United States Cotton Futures Act, was one of the measures enacted into law toward the end of the second session of the 69th Congress just closed.

This bill deals with highly technical phases of the Cotton Futures Act and relates to the basis of settlement of contracts by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The effect of the bill is to place the three existing cotton futures markets in the United States, namely, New York, New Orleans, and Chicago, on the same basis in the settlement of their contracts.

Before the passage of the U. S. Cotton Futures Act in 1916, future deliveries were dealt in on two exchanges, New York and New Orleans, but their methods differed radically. New Orleans settled its contracts upon the "Commercial differences" of the grades tendered as shown by the transactions on its own spot market, while New York which was not a bona fide spot market settled upon the "fixed differences" established arbitrarily by that Exchange. Under the provisions of the law, as passed, New Orleans continued to settle its future contracts on the basis of the commercial differences disclosed by transactions on the New Orleans spot market. New York, however, was not a spot market and therefore under the law would settle its future contracts on the basis of the average commercial differences of the several spot markets in the South designated for the purpose by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Chicago futures market when established some years later followed the regulations governing the conduct of the New York Exchange.

The pith of the matter may be gained from the following quotation taken from the report of the Secretary of Agriculture on the measure when it was under consideration in the Senate:

"At the present time New Orleans would be the only cotton futures market affected by this proposed change in the law. It would mean that in New Orleans

the differences above and below middling cotton would for the purpose of settlement of future contracts be the average commercial differences of 10 bona fide spot cotton markets which have been designated for the purpose by the Secretary of Agriculture and of which New Orleans is one. Under the terms of the present law such differences used in the settlement of New Orleans future contracts are based upon the actual commercial differences officially determined and quoted daily by a disinterested committee of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange from actual sales of spot cotton in New Orleans alone, while in the other American futures markets the average differences of the 10 designated spot markets are used.

"Members of the trade extension committee of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange have stated to this department that in their opinion the fact that New Orleans future contracts must be settled upon New Orleans commercial differences alone is used as an argument against that exchange in the solicitation of business by its members and that they feel therefore that to this extent the provisions of the present law are prejudicial to that exchange. As to this the department can not express an opinion. From the standpoint of the administration and operation of the cotton futures act there are certain theoretical advantages in the use of the average differences and in view of all the circumstances the department finds no reason to object to the passage of the amendment."

- H. F. FITTS.

-oOo-

WAREHOUSEMAN IS NOT LIABLE TO ONE WHO HAS NEITHER
OWNERSHIP NOR RIGHT OF POSSESSION OF GOODS STORED

In a case before the Supreme Court of Colorado in November, 1926 (Cooper et al v Newmyer) the decision hinged upon the question of ownership of the potatoes involved.

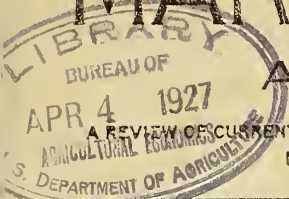
The plaintiffs were farmers, and alleged that they were the owners and entitled to possession of certain potatoes which they had stored with defendant who was a warehouseman; that defendant refused to deliver them on demand or pay their value; and that defendant converted the potatoes to his own use. This the defendant denied. The verdict and judgment in defendant's favor, and the case was brought to the Supreme Court for review.

It appears that after delivery of the potatoes to defendant he took them in payment of a debt said to be owed to him by plaintiffs' father. Facts as to the ownership of the potatoes by the father were set out by defendant and were established for the purpose of disproving plaintiffs' claim of ownership and right of possession. This showing was such as to place upon the plaintiffs the burden of proving ownership in themselves, which they were unable to do, though citing many authorities upon the question of warehouseman's liability in conversion to those owning or having possessory rights in goods stored in warehouses. No sufficient evidence of ownership having been shown by plaintiffs, the judgment in favor of defendant was affirmed.

- H. F. FITTS.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK



A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 30, 1927.

D. C. C. Stine,

Vol 7, No. 13.

Bureau of Agr'l Economics,

Dept. of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C.

ALABAMA STRESSES MARKETING
IN AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM.

"Realizing the folly of urging farmers to become more efficient producers without helping them to sell what they produce," the Alabama Extension Service has made marketing a major project the last few years.

"We have urged cooperative marketing," according to the annual report of the Service, "because it has been found by tests and by experience to be the best way to market farm products. We have done our marketing at the request and with the cooperation of farmers. They, too, are beginning to realize that efficient marketing is essential to successful farming."

The value of products marketed cooperatively in the State last year is estimated at \$9,593,049.14, with "savings of \$600,330.23 due to selling on the cooperative plan."

-oOo-

IOWA REPORTS ON MARKETING WORK.

A study of the Marketing of Iowa poultry and eggs, with special reference to cooperative effort, has been begun by the Iowa Experiment Station, according to information from C. L. Holmes, Chief,

Mr. Holmes reports that a successful season of Farm Business Short Courses was closed on the campus February 18, being the third consecutive year of such work. The courses last for two weeks, and have worked so well on the campus that the plan has been incorporated into extension projects.

-oOo-

NORTH DAKOTA STUDYING FARM IMMIGRATION.

A study of the immigration of farm laborers, tenants, and owners in the United States and North Dakota is being made by Walter Kreiselmaier of the North Dakota Agricultural College, according to information from Cap E. Miller, Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Mr. Miller reports that a special course for farm managers was given by the College this winter. The winter seminar in Agricultural Economics included a study of livestock shipping, agricultural cooperation, and the legal phases of State and Federal marketing activities.

KANSAS REPORTS ON MARKETING ACTIVITIES.

Prof. R. M. Green, Kansas State Agricultural College, reports the completion of studies of the shortage of farm storage space and local bank credit as factors in the early movement of Kansas wheat to market, and of country elevator margins and costs in marketing Kansas wheat.

Some of the results from the wheat price study were presented to farmers at Farm and Home Week in February, and to Kansas Branch Stations Directors, March 5. A meeting was held with Geary County Livestock Breeders' Association to discuss market outlook for hogs and cattle, at Junction City, Kansas, March 12.

Circular 132, issued recently by the college, is entitled "Year to Year and Seasonal Fluctuations in Hog Prices."

-oOo-

VIRGINIA APPLE INSPECTIONS INCREASE.

Total Federal-State carlot inspections of fruits and vegetables in Virginia during the past season aggregated 7,064 cars, according to information from J. H. Meek, Director of the Division of Markets. Almost three times as many cars were inspected as during the preceding year, and nearly twice as many as the average of the four previous years. The Federal-State carlot inspections of apples during the season was more than six times the total for the four previous seasons.

Nearly 500,000 barrels of apples were packed under State inspection last season. Producers and shippers, Mr. Meek says, are coming to the realization of standardizing their pack and guaranteeing the quality.

-oOo-

OHIO COMPLETES LIVESTOCK MARKETING STUDY.

A study of costs of marketing livestock from five Ohio counties in 1925 has been completed by C. W. Hammans, Rural Economics Department, Ohio State University.

Mr. Hammans reports that marketing and production demonstrations have been completed in 18 counties with an aggregate attendance of 5,512 farmers.

-oOo-

NEW YORK FARMERS ORGANIZE
FARM ACCOUNT SERVICE.

A group of 50 farmers in Genesee and Monroe Counties, New York, have organized a "Farm Account Service" in cooperation with the local Farm Bureau and the New York Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, according to information from V. B. Hart, Farm Management Demonstrator.

Each farmer pays an annual fee of \$18. A Farm Management and Marketing specialist is hired on a full time basis to handle farm records and accounts and to make recommendations for re-organization of the farm business on the 50 farms. Prof. I. F. Hall has been employed for the work from March 1 to October 1, 1927.

SOUTH CAROLINA REPORTSASPARAGUS STATE INSPECTED.

Practically all asparagus moving from South Carolina will be State inspected this season, according to George E. Prince, Chief of the South Carolina Division of Markets.

The division last year inspected the stock moved from two of the larger loading points with such satisfactory results that both grower associations have asked the service repeated this year. Nine men will be required to cover the shipments.

This inspection service, according to Mr. Prince, will be similar to Federal-State Shipping Point Inspection with the exception that no certificates will be furnished shippers. Most of the asparagus from South Carolina is consigned or forwarded to connections of the associations in the terminal markets, the purpose of inspection service being to educate growers in proper methods of grading and packing.

-oOo-

NEW JERSEY PEACH SURVEYYIELDS VALUABLE INFORMATION.

The results of a survey of the ages, varieties and numbers of peach trees in New Jersey and competing States have been made available to New Jersey growers, according to information from W. B. Duryee, Secretary of the State Department of Agriculture.

Similar information with regard to the leading varieties, numbers and ages of apple trees by counties has been furnished producers. The Delicious variety is said to comprise 17 per cent of New Jersey's apple trees, and the Elberta the leading variety of peaches.

-oOo-

INSPECTORS LICENSED ATTEXAS HAY GRADING SCHOOL.

Licenses have been granted hay grading inspectors following a hay grading school at Fort Bliss, Texas, conducted by E.O. Pollock of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Two weeks of the school were devoted to alfalfa and the last week to grading other hays.

The bureau has made a cooperative agreement with the United States Army so that all hay sold in the Eighth Corps area will be bought and sold on Federal class and grades. The New Mexico A. & M. College also has signed a contract with the bureau so that Federal hay grades will be recognized in New Mexico for the first time.

-oOo-

E. H. RINEAR began work February 1 as Marketing Specialist for the University of New Hampshire. He will make research studies in marketing.

DISCONTINUE STATEMENT "SUITABLE
CONDITION FOR EXPORT".

Offices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and shipping points, which have been certifying barreled apples as "suitable condition for export", have been instructed that beginning March 21, this statement should be discontinued for the remainder of the year because of the prevalence of scald, decay, and other defects due to age of the apples.

Future policies regarding statements of this kind are yet to be worked out, but it is hoped that some satisfactory arrangement can be made with exporters so that it will be unnecessary for inspectors to predict the length of time which export apples will remain in satisfactory condition.

-oOo-

STATE QUARANTINES ON POTATOES AND ALFALFA.

California has established a quarantine against Oregon potatoes infected with beetle, and shipments to that State must have a certificate that they have passed the "ban" inspection. State inspectors of potatoes are authorized to make the beetle inspection in connection with the compulsory grade inspection and issue certificates.

Nebraska has laid a ban against alfalfa shipped from Baker, Malheur and Union Counties, Oregon, unless it is first passed upon by a Federal inspector as free from weevil.

-oOo-

NORTH DAKOTA PURE SEED LAW CHANGED.

Information regarding the locality in which seed corn and alfalfa were produced must appear on tags or labels when the seed is offered for sale, according to the North Dakota pure seed law as amended by the State legislature.

H. L. Bolley, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, State Seed Commissioner, summarizes the law as follows:

"The tag or label shall show the commonly accepted name of the kind and variety of seed; the full name and address of person or persons, firm or corporation, selling, offering or exposing the seed for sale; the percentage of germination and the date of last testing of all seed corn, sweet clover, red clover, and alfalfa seed; the name of the county and the state where grown, in the case of seed corn, or the name of the State where grown in the case of alfalfa seed.

"This act was declared an emergency act and is, therefore, now in force."

-oOo-

PRELIMINARY FIGURES of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shown that at least 1,023,224 cars of 38 leading fruits and vegetables were shipped during 1926, or nearly 45,000 cars more than in 1925.

PERMIT HOLDER'S DELIVERY OF MILK FREE TO CERTAIN DEALERS WITH
PAYMENTS TO OTHERS TO OBTAIN BUSINESS HELD NOT ILLEGAL

(In re Morris. Supreme Court, New York County.

November 22, 1926.)

It is not illegal for milk dealer, having permit from city health department issued under Sanitary Code, section 155 (Code of Ordinances of City of New York, c. 20), to deliver milk free of charge to certain dealers, and make cash payments to others to procure their business, in view of General Business Law, section 340, as amended by Laws 1921, c. 712.

Milk dealer, whose permit, under Sanitary Code, section 155 (Code of Ordinances of City of New York, c. 20), to sell and deliver milk products in city was revoked by city health department, though evidence failed to show dealer committed any illegal acts, held entitled to peremptory mandamus order to compel department to issue permit.

The facts in this case are as follows:

The petitioner, Henry Morris, was the holder of a permit to keep, sell, and deliver milk and milk products in the city of New York, issued to him by virtue of the provisions of section 155 of the Sanitary Code (Code of Ordinances of the City of New York, c. 20), on June 11, 1926, after an application had been filed with the board of health on April 19, 1926. He invested upwards of the sum of \$10,000 since the permit was issued to him. On September 8 last petitioner received a notice from the department of health that his permit had been revoked. He avers that the permit was revoked arbitrarily, unjustly, unlawfully, and illegally. It appears that petitioner is an independent milk dealer. It is alleged by him that the revocation was prompted, inspired, and directed by certain milk dealers, members of an organization known as the greater New York Milk Dealers' Chamber of Commerce, "for the sole and only purpose of driving your petitioner out of the milk business so that the Milk Dealers' Association and the members thereof will have no competition to meet from your petitioner."

These parties made complaint to the department of health that petitioner had violated an order of the board to the effect that fair competition was always in order but that unfair competition, such as solicitation or taking away of another dealer's customers by the giving of free milk or the slashing of prices out of relation to the prevalent market price, would be looked upon with disfavor by the department, as it tended to precipitate trade wars in which the sale of adulterated milk generally followed; that such unfair practices on the part of any dealer would be considered an act that tends to undermine the purity of the milk supply of the city and would be ground for revocation of the dealer's permit.

Following hearing by the board on the charges made by complainants, it recommended that the permit to Morris to sell milk and milk products in the city of New York be revoked. Such action subsequently was taken.

In passing upon the case the court stated:

"Assuming that petitioner did deliver milk free of charge to

certain dealers, and made cash payments to other dealers for the purpose of procuring their business, he was not guilty, as far as I have been able to discover, of the commission of any illegal acts. If he can successfully sell pure milk of the required standard to the distributors at prices lower than the so-called market rate, other dealers can, and eventually must, do likewise, with a resulting reduction in cost to the consumer. In that way the public will receive the benefit derived from open competition. It seems to me that a strict enforcement of the penal laws, with severe penalties for violation, will result in keeping milk and milk products pure and wholesome. If the possibility of adulteration, as a result of free competition, brings about a departmental policy which practically eliminates competition, then the effect is to deprive the public of the benefits which it has heretofore derived from the enforcement of section 340 of the General Business Law (as amended by Laws of 1921, c. 712), commonly called the Donnelly Act. The purpose of this particular provision of our law "is to destroy monopolies in the manufacture, production and sale in this state of commodities in common use, to prevent combinations in restraint of competition in the supply or price of such commodities, or in restraint of the free pursuit of any lawful business, trade or occupation." Matter of Davies, 163 N. Y. 39, 61 N. E. 118, 56 L. R. A. 355.

-oOo-

H. F. Fitts.

LARCENY FROM STATE WAREHOUSE HELD NOT TO RELIEVE
WAREHOUSEMAN'S BOND OF LIABILITY

Lacy, State Treasurer, v.
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co., et al.
(Supreme Court of North Carolina, January 26, 1927)
Appeal from Superior Court, Wake County.

In this case on appeal the defendant (Surety Company), underwriting a bond covering a warehouse operated under the North Carolina warehousing system pursuant to the act of 1921, was held to be liable on the bond for the loss or theft of cotton from the warehouse notwithstanding the exercise of due care and diligence on the part of the manager in the operation of the warehouse and the absence of neglect on his part. The facts follow:

Pursuant to the act of 1921, a warehouse was organized in the town of Benson and bonded under the North Carolina state warehousing system. The local manager under rules and regulations adopted in accordance with the act, executed bond in the sum of \$6,0000, with defendant National Surety Company as surety, and later executed a similar bond in the sum of \$4,000, with defendant Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company as surety.

In 1923, the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association deposited with the local manager of the warehouse 56 bales of cotton, and Charles Johnson & Bro. deposited one bale. Receipts were duly issued to depositors. Some time thereafter the depositors, ready and willing to pay all charges and to surrender the receipts, demanded delivery of the cotton deposited by them. The local manager, however, failed to return the cotton to them. Depositors then made demand upon plaintiff (the State Treasurer) and he paid the amounts due in consequence of failure of the

local manager to return the cotton.

Defendants alleged that cotton had been lost or destroyed without any act of neglect or default of the local manager of warehouse, but notwithstanding the exercise of due care, the local manager was not able to make delivery and could not be held to respond to damages.

In the lower court it was held that plaintiff could not recover on the bond. On appeal that court cited a case covering the general law of bailment and bailee's liability, in which it was stated:

"In all ordinary classes of bailment, losses occurring without negligence on the part of the bailee fall upon the bailor. The bailee's liability turns upon the presence or absence of negligence. In some exceptional kinds of bailments, as in the case of carriers or innkeepers, there is a special liability, approximating that of an insurer, but, generally speaking, there can be no recovery against a bailee for loss or damage to the property, in the absence of negligence."

Continuing, the court said:

"But the responsibility usually imposed by the law upon a bailee may be enlarged or diminished by special agreement. By express contract he may make himself an insurer; and as a rule he does this when he binds himself in a penal bond to perform the duties of his office without exception." ***

"The immediate question, then, is this: Does the record disclose a special contract which enlarges the responsibility of the warehouseman beyond the principles usually applied to the bailment relation?"

In the opinion reference is made to the provisions of the state statute under which the warehouse is licensed, it being possible thereunder for any person owning cotton to store it and receive all the benefits accruing from state management. For cotton thus stored an official negotiable receipt in a form approved by the Board of Agriculture is issued in the name of the State of North Carolina. It is required that upon surrender of such receipt the warehouseman shall deliver the identical cotton for which the receipt is given. Under the rules and regulations of the state governing the administration of the warehouse system it is provided that cotton stored in warehouses thereunder shall be fully protected at all times from loss by fire or theft; in other words, the state guarantees the integrity of the receipt. It was held that the obligation of the bond extends to and includes contracts which may be made by the warehouseman with those who store their cotton; that this special contract enlarged the responsibility of the warehouseman beyond the rule which usually prevails in the law of bailment; and that the act of 1921 contemplates the operation of the warehouse system without profit or loss by the state and emphasizes the necessity of insuring the security of the system beyond any reasonable possibility of loss.

H. F. FITTS¹/₂

MANY NEW STATE AND FEDERAL
BULLETINS ARE ISSUED.

Spring calls to the agricultural bulletineer, as well as to poet and novelist. We have received so many interesting State and Federal bulletins the last few weeks that we can give to each only brief mention

The outstanding publication is the printed "Message from the President of the United States, returning WITHOUT APPROVAL the Bill entitled "An Act to Establish a Federal Farm Board to Aid in the Orderly Marketing and in the Control and Disposition of the Surplus of Agricultural Commodities." Senate Document 214, 69th Congress.

Other titles follow:

"The Market Outlet for Massachusetts Apples," Massachusetts Experiment Station Bulletin 231.

"Kentucky Livestock Auction Sales Organizations," Kentucky Experiment Station Bulletin 270.

"Cooperative Marketing and Price Control," Kentucky Experiment Station Bulletin 271.

✓ "Nineteenth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, North Dakota."

"Trials with Commercial Varieties of Canning Peas," South Dakota Experiment Station Bulletin 221.

"Increasing Farm Profits with More Early Potatoes in Northern Indiana," Purdue Experiment Station Bulletin 305.

"Texas Agricultural Outlook for 1927," Texas Experiment Station Circular No. 45.

"Effective Haying Equipment and Practices," U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 1525.

"Marketing the White County, Arkansas, Strawberry Crop, Season 1926," U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics mimeograph circular.

"Marketing Missouri Strawberries, Season of 1926," U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics mimeograph circular.

"A Study of Farmer Elevator Operation in the Spring Wheat Area, Part III," U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics preliminary report.

"The Home Fruit Garden on the Northern Great Plains," U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 1522.

"The Trend Toward a More Effective Use of the Land as Shown by the Yield Per Acre of Certain Crops," U. S. Department of Agriculture Department Bulletin 1458.

"Control of Farm Expenses," Kentucky Extension Division Circular 203.

Value
value
"The Market Outlook for Kentucky

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 6, 1927.

Vol. 7, No. 14.

CERTIFIED POULTRY WORK PROGRESSING IN VIRGINIA.

Approximately 1,250,000 certified baby chicks will be hatched in Virginia during the 1927 season by hatcheries getting their eggs from flocks certified by the State Division of Markets has been announced by J. H. Meek, Director of the Division. This work is under the immediate supervision of Nelson A. Loucks.

Nine different hatcheries in various sections have already been certified, these having a total hatching capacity of over 300,000 every three weeks it was stated. There are now 224 certified flocks, with a total of more than 37,000 birds, or nearly double last year's figure. Most of the certified flocks in Virginia are selling their eggs to certified hatcheries, both the flocks and the hatcheries being under the supervision of the Division of Markets.

The certified flocks have been inspected for general health, vigor, type, production and trueness to breed, and blood samples have been drawn and tested for bacillary white diarrhea. The tests are made in the laboratory of the Department of Zoology and Animal Pathology at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

It has been found that a little less than 10 per cent of birds in flocks thus inspected this season, which also were inspected last season, were culled out, whereas 20 per cent of flocks not culled had to be eliminated by the inspector. Reactors to the diarrhea test are taken out and slaughtered, or shipped to Northern markets before the flock is certified.

- oOo -

SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS HOLDS WHEAT GROWERS' SCHOOL.

A two-day wheat growers' school for farmers of 11 southwestern Kansas counties was held at Dodge City on March 24 and 25. The counties included in the school were Finney, Gray, Meade, Clark, Comanche, Pratt, Pawnee, Barton, Ness, Hodgeman, and Ford. From 10 to 20 farmers from each of the 11 counties attended this wheat growers' school and the total attendance was about 200. Specialists from the college discussed various phases of wheat growing and suggested ways in which those attending could help in carrying out the crops program in their home counties.

Representatives from the college who attended the school were E. A. Stokdyk, marketing specialist; E. G. Kelly, entomology specialist; C. E. Graves, plant pathology

COOPERATIVE MARKETING SCHOOL
TO BE HELD IN TEXAS.

Arrangements are being made for a short course in cooperative marketing at College Station, Texas, May 4, 5, and 6, 1926. The three-day school will be held under the auspices of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, in cooperation with Texas cooperative marketing associations and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The program has been designed especially for agricultural extension workers, field men and directors of cooperative associations, and others who are working to direct the cooperative movement in Texas along sound lines. The first day will be devoted largely to the historical background of the movement and to cooperative principles and problems. The second day's program stresses membership relations and sales problems. Financing, accounting, and other operating problems make up the program for the third day.

The list of lecturers and speakers include representatives of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, representatives of Texas cooperative associations, and specialists from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

- oOo -

SHORT COURSE IN GRAIN MARKETING
GIVEN IN FIVE KANSAS COUNTIES.

A series of five lectures in grain marketing are being given in five Kansas counties. In these counties the farm organization extension work has been conducted through Farm Account clubs meeting at local school houses and other community centers. These clubs were used as a means of carrying information concerning grain marketing to the people in these counties. Two men from each Farm Account club attend the meetings and then take the information back to their respective clubs. Subjects discussed are: (1) The Market Place, (2) The Cash Market, (3) The Futures Market, (4) Country Elevator Problems, (5) Transportation of Grain, (6) Grain Grades, (7) World Wheat Shipments and Price Reactions, (8) Estimating the Price of Wheat. I. N. Chapman, Farm Management Demonstrator for Kansas, is in charge of the Farm Account clubs, while the Grain Marketing Short Course was conducted by E. A. Stokdyk, Extension Specialist in Marketing.

- oOo -

AMERICAN DAIRY FEDERATION
TO MEET AT WASHINGTON.

Secretary Jardine will welcome a gathering of the representatives of every branch of the dairy industry to Washington, April 23, when the American Dairy Federation meets there. A two-day visit will be made to the Department of Agriculture, a number of bureaus of which are doing work of interest to the industry.

PENNSYLVANIA TRI-COUNTY
CONFERENCE SUCCESSFUL

The cooperative conference which was held in the court house at Indiana, Pa., on January 7th, under the direction of the County Agent of Indiana County, proved to be a complete success. Approximately seventy directors, officers and members from cooperative organizations in Indiana, Westmoreland and Jefferson Counties attended the all-day session. The program which had been arranged by County Agent Warner carried messages of real interest to members of cooperative associations in the western part of the state, as was shown by the spirited and extensive discussion which developed at the meeting.

- oOo -

FIRST INSTITUTE OF IDAHO
CREAMERYMEN TO BE HELD.

An institute for Idaho creamerymen is to be held this spring for the first time, according to an announcement of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, University of Idaho. The institute, which is sponsored by the university, is scheduled for April 12, 13, and 14, at the Cooperative creamery, Jerome.

The plan is the first definite effort to carry on intensive instructional work among creamerymen. Invitations have been sent to the leading creamery operators in the state and many of them will be on the program to give the benefit of their experience. Roy B. Smith, of the Jerome creamery, will be chairman of the meetings.

- oOo -

SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY
MILK INDUSTRY TO BE MADE.

The entire milk industry of New Jersey will be closely examined in an effort to give New Jersey the commanding position it merits as a source of high quality market milk.

This decision was reached soon after H. W. Jeffers, Plainsboro, chairman of the executive committee of the New Jersey Milk Marketing Council, called that body to order recently in the State Department of Agriculture. The problem most urgently pressing for solution, the committee agreed, is the need of uniformly high grade milk. They unanimously acted on the motion that a complete investigation be made of the milk marketing in this state.

It was decided that with the aid of the facts brought out by the survey, a state-wide campaign would be waged to show the public the value of good New Jersey milk, and to increase its consumption in this way.

In the interest of health it was suggested that the New Jersey Sanitary Code, as it affects milk, be revised, so that there will be uniformity in the various municipal rulings governing production and distribution of milk.

MISSOURI LAW REGULATING COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IN FARM PRODUCTS UPHELD.

In the case of Arnold et al. v. Hanna et al. the Supreme Court of Missouri in November, 1926, upheld the power of the State to regulate commission merchants in farm products doing business in that State.

This Act provides that every person who shall receive, sell, or offer for sale on commission in Missouri "any kind of farm products shall be deemed to be a commission merchant and engaged in the commission business." Certain exceptions are then made, among which is that the Act shall not apply to commission merchants "dealing exclusively either in livestock or in grain." It is required that a license be taken out by commission merchants with the payment of an annual fee and the giving of surety bond. It requires that commission merchants shall keep certain specified records and provides for refusal or revocation of licenses upon certain conditions. It defines the powers and duties of the state marketing commissioner, including certain investigations of licensee, production and inspection of records, etc.

Certain commission merchants dealing in hay stored at Kansas City, Missouri, sought to enjoin the State Marketing Commissioner from enforcing the provisions of this Act. Plaintiffs alleged that their business was largely of an interstate character and therefore fell under the jurisdiction of the Federal law. They denied the right of the Commissioner of Markets to require them to furnish bond and take out a license, or his right to investigate and examine their books and records pertaining to the conduct of their business; they alleged that the requirements of the Act were burdensome upon them and that information procured from their books could be used improperly and to the detriment of their business. Plaintiffs further contended that even if the legislation be within the police power of the State that the Act is discriminatory and deprives them of the equal protection of the law because it exempts from its operations dealers in livestock and grain.

In discussing the question of the police power of the State the Court quoted with approval from a ruling in a Minnesota case:

" * * * The term 'police power,' as understood in American constitutional law, means simply the power to impose such restrictions upon private rights as are practically necessary for the general welfare of all. * * * It was publicly believed that the business of selling agricultural products and farm produce on commission had become saturated with false and fraudulent methods, to the great injury of a large class of our citizens, who were compelled to deal with commission men, and who were powerless to detect or prevent the wrong, and that the business had thus become sufficiently affected with public interests to be the proper subject of police regulation. We are of the opinion that the Legislature

"did not exceed its powers when, under the circumstances, it enacted a measure having relation to, and a tendency to accomplish, the desired end, such as is the law now before us."

In passing upon the question of exemption of certain classes of merchants from the provisions of the law, the Court quoted a Kansas case, as follows:

" * * * If, as argued, it also exempts live stock, that too, is a reasonable exemption, since live stock is almost invariably shipped in carloads and is so valuable as to justify the producer or shipper in the expense of accompanying his shipment to market and personally supervising the fidelity of the commission merchant who makes the sale for him or in making the sale himself."

The fact that State inspection already provided for grain and live stock, as pointed out in an Illinois case, furnished sufficient basis of classification whereby commission merchants dealing in these commodities were properly excepted from the provisions of the Commission Merchants' Act. The Court further held that this Act does not improperly discriminate against the plaintiffs and does not deprive them of the protection of the law. In commenting upon the question of encroachment on Federal jurisdiction the Court said:

"It is not apparent how the Missouri Commission Merchants' Act, in so far as applicable to commission merchants dealing in hay and straw, in any wise conflicts with, or impinges upon, federal investigation, inspection, and certification of the class, quality, and condition of hay offered for interstate shipment, authorized by 43 U. S. Statutes at Large, pp. 844 and 845. Such federal legislation should not be construed as denying to the states the right to enact and enforce mere police regulations of commission merchants which in no wise intrude upon the field occupied by the federal government under the provisions of said act."

In conclusion it was stated:

"We have carefully considered all of the contentions of respondents that the act is invalid. We are unable to concur in the view of the trial court that the act 'is unconstitutional for the reasons specified in plaintiffs' petition.' We can not agree that any one of the reasons specified in the petition is sufficient to invalidate the act, and thus defeat the will of the General Assembly as expressed therein."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

✓ "Agricultural Progress in a Typical Maryland Community," Maryland Experiment Station Bulletin 285.

"Cost of Using Horses, Tractors and Combines on Wheat Farms in Sherman County, Oregon," U. S. Department of Agriculture Department Bulletin No. 1447.

"Incomes from Farming and Cost of Apple Production in the Shenandoah Valley, Frederick County, Va.," U. S. Department of Agriculture Department Bulletin 1455.

"Fourth Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture, State of Idaho."

"Economic Aspects of the Cantaloupe Industry," California Experiment Station Bulletin 419.

"Cooperation in Agriculture, A Selected and Annotated Reading List with Special Reference to Purchasing, Marketing, and Credit," U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Circular 97.

✓ "Preliminary Report on the Growing and Marketing of Fresh Tomatoes in New Mexico," New Mexico Experiment Station Bulletin 157.

✓ "The California Poultry Industry, a Statistical Study," California Experiment Station Bulletin 413.

✓ "Adjusting Agricultural Production and Distribution in the Clarksburg Area to Meet Home Market Demands," West Virginia Experiment Station Bulletin 212.

"Use of Motion Pictures in Agricultural Extension Work," U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Circular 78.

"Cost of Producing Winter Wheat and Incomes from Wheat Farming in Sherman County, Oregon," U. S. Department of Agriculture Department Bulletin 1446.

"Irrigation Structures and Implements," New Mexico Extension Service Extension Circular 92.

"Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1926," Iowa Experiment Station.

"Tentative United States Standards for Grass Hay (Group V)" - (mimeographed) - issued March 15, 1927, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"U. S. Standards for Bermuda Onions (1927)", issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 13, 1927.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Vol. 7, No. 15
Bur. of Agr. Economics Library,
Room 307, Bieker Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF MARKET 4-K RECEIPTS OF LIVESTOCK IS SOUGHT.

The problem of obtaining a more even daily distribution of receipts at the larger public stockyards has been up for discussion and attention several times the last 25 years. It is argued that the bunching of receipts on one or two days of the week - Monday, and sometimes Tuesday or Wednesday - causes sharp price fluctuations and a more or less unstable market situation.

The problem has received attention by the Department of Agriculture since 1915, a Chicago conference in that year resulting in the establishment of a Federal livestock and meat market news service which would make available information that would be helpful to shippers in marketing their livestock to best advantage. The service has been expanded since then by mail, wire, and radio, so that shippers now may keep in constant touch with all the leading markets.

The question of obtaining a more even distribution of receipts, particularly of cattle, was brought up again in the fall of 1926, and the suggestion was made that it was a problem which should have the earnest attention of the various groups interested in livestock marketing.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics made a statistical analysis of market receipts, and took up the subject by mail with 75 persons representing officials of stockyard companies, commission firms, livestock exchanges, railroads, slaughterers, and producers' organizations.

The detailed replies of these organizations show a marked diversity of opinion on the subject. They have been mimeographed by the bureau and included in a 74-page publication entitled "The Problem of Better Distribution of Market Receipts of Livestock", copies of which may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

WISCONSIN URGES USE OF
FEDERAL GRADES FOR HAY.

Use of Federal hay grades to prevent dissatisfaction over purchases by dairymen and others is being urged by Edward Nordman, Wisconsin Commissioner of Markets.

"Buyers," Mr. Nordman says, "should order hay on the basis of quality according to the Government grades. Generally speaking, No. 1 Alfalfa and No. 2 Alfalfa (leafiness good enough for No. 1) are early cut and sufficiently well cured to make hay of excellent feeding value. No. 2 Alfalfa may lack the natural green color, but if it has the leafiness of No. 1, this makes it of good feeding value. No. 2 Timothy is the standard commercial hay for that kind."

-oOo-

KANSAS PASSES POTATO
INSPECTION LAW.

Shipping point inspection service has been used in the Kaw Valley of Kansas for four years. The advantages of inspection were so apparent to the growers and shippers who made use of the service that they requested the state legislature to enact a law requiring all carloads to be inspected. Such a law was passed at the 1927 session of the Kansas legislature. One of the chief requirements is that the classification and grade shall be stated on the bill of lading. Supervision by the United States Department of Agriculture is provided and joint Federal-State certificates will be issued.

-oOo-

MASSACHUSETTS MARKETS BUREAU
MAKES PERSONNEL CHANGES.

Julius Kroeck who has been with the Massachusetts Division of Markets the last three years as market reporter in Worcester, now is in the Boston office in charge of standardization and grading work. Elwyn J. Rowell has been moved from Springfield to Worcester to take Mr. Kroeck's place, and Raymond E. Iles has taken Mr. Rowell's place at Springfield.

-oOo-

TEXAS GIVES SHORT COURSE
IN COOPERATIVE MARKETING.

A three-days short course in cooperative marketing is to be given at College Station, Texas, May 4, 5, and 6, in which officials of the Federal Division of Cooperative Marketing will be among the principal lecturers. The program has been designed especially for agricultural extension workers, field men and directors of cooperative associations, and others working to direct the cooperative movement in Texas along sound lines.

-oOo-

SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL
CREDIT FACILITIES IS COMPLETED.

The survey of agricultural credit facilities in New Jersey, conducted by the State Department of Agriculture, has been completed and the results published in the department's circular 109.

"Farmers of New Jersey and other states have been forced to secure more credit because of the increased costs of food, fertilizer and labor," says W. B. Duryee, Secretary of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, under whose direction the survey was made. "Further extensions of credit have been asked for and received because of the steady advance in the value of farm property during the last few years.

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORTED
IN FARM MANAGEMENT EXTENSION.

Farm management extension programs in the various States showed a continuation of progress in 1926, according to H. M. Dixon, Farm Management Extension, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Improvement in the organization of subject matter to facilitate its specific application to farmers' problems, and the introduction and use of improved extension methods so as to reach more farmers, are reported. Twelve per cent more farmers were reached in 1926 over 1925. Tennessee and Oklahoma took up farm management extension work during the year, making a total of 33 states now having organized programs.

Following are some of the outstanding activities in farm management extension, by states:

Illinois had more than 1,200 completed farm accounts in 1926, and 75 counties started the work in 1927.

California had 733 farmers start farm accounts on 10 commodities in 15 counties, and 619 completed in 1926.</

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY OF SURETIES ON WAREHOUSEMAN'S BOND.

The case of Bolen et al. vs. Farmers' Bonded Warehouse et al. was recently decided by the Supreme Court of Arkansas (February 21, 1927). Under the Warehouse and Marketing Bureau Act of the State, the Farmers' Bonded Warehouse of Mena was organized. One of the requirements of the law is that warehousing corporations shall execute a bond payable to the State of Arkansas. Quoting from the statute:

"The bond shall be that of a bonding and indemnity company authorized to do business in Arkansas or it may be a personal surety bond, and in the event of a personal surety bond, it shall be approved by the Board of Supervisors of Warehouses and shall be renewed each year."

The law requires further that before any warehousing corporation shall open for business, the

sold within the State are required to register with the Commissioner of Agriculture, upon forms furnished by him, their name and certain information with reference to the constituents of the fertilizer manufactured by them. The statute provides that the Commissioner shall have authority to prohibit the registration and sale of any fertilizer with misleading or deceptive trade-marks or brand names or carrying exaggerated claims, etc.

Plaintiff applied to the Commissioner for registration of the brand "Sea Fowl" for the year 1923, but the Commissioner declined to allow such registration because he "considered it misleading and deceptive upon the ground that it was not known to him to contain Peruvian guano as the source of 65 per cent or more of its nitrogen content," although plaintiff had complied with the State law by furnishing the requisite certificate as to constituents, etc.

Defendant answered that the suit was in effect one against the State

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 20, 1927.

Vol. 7, No. 16

WISCONSIN REPORT SHOWS WIDE SCOPE IN MARKETING ACTIVITIES.</

NEW MEXICO SEEKS TO ESTABLISH
ACCREDITED HATCHERY SERVICE.

Efforts are being made to offer accredited and certified poultry flock or hatchery service to poultry breeders in New Mexico, according to information from E. E. Anderson of the New Mexico A. & M. College.

The terms "certified" and "accredited" have different meanings in different states. "Accredited flock" implies in some states that the flock is free from bacillary white diarrhea. In other states "certified" has that meaning.

Many people have bought baby chicks from so-called certified or accredited flocks, thinking that

MASSACHUSETTS STUDIESMARKET OUTLET FOR APPLES.

A study of the market outlet for apples has been concluded recently by the Massachusetts Experiment Station as part of a series of studies being made of the economics of the food supply of Massachusetts. The study deals with both the domestic and foreign markets for apples. It was learned, among other things, that the housewife today demands apples of good quality, red in color, and of medium size.

-oOo-

CONCLUDES SURVEY OF HAY
BUYING IN SOUTHEAST.

Use of indefinite descriptive terms by dairymen placing orders for hay has been found responsible for the dissatisfaction which exists among hay dealers and consumers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has found in a survey of the situation.

The survey shows that general specifications such as "good feeding hay", "choice dairy alfalfa

KENTUCKY CONCLUDES STUDY OF
STRAWBERRY PRODUCTION AND DEMAND.

A study of the production and market outlook for Kentucky strawberries has been concluded recently by the Kentucky Extension Division, the results published as Circular 204 entitled "The Market Outlook for Kentucky Strawberries".

The survey considered trends in strawberry acreage in Kentucky and competing states, market factors, prices, and cooperative marketing. One of the conclusions reached is

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Marketing Eastern Shore of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware Strawberries, Season of 1926," mimeograph report, U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Marketing South Texas Bermuda Onions, Season 1926", mimeograph report, U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Philadelphia Tomato Market, Seasons of 1925 and 1

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Lloyd S. Tenny,

The delegates spent an entire day in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the program there including discussions of the collection and dissemination of economic information, economic research relating to dairying, cooperative marketing of dairy products, standardization and inspection of dairy products, and how dairy economic information is published and disseminated by radio, wire, mail and press.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics prepared a 16-page mimeograph statement of the bureau's services for the dairy industry, a limited number of copies of which are available for general distribution on request to the Division of Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

CALIFORNIA REPORTS RESULTS
OF LAST YEAR'S MARKETING WORK.

A number of major marketing activities including studies of cost of production and the development of new market outlets were conducted by the California Department of Agriculture last year, according to information from R

OREGON CALLS CONVENTION TO
STUDY RESULTS OF PRUNE SURVEY.

A convention of prune growers in the Northwest has been called for June 28 and 29 at Corvallis, Oregon, by the Oregon Agricultural College

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW TO
BE HELD AT MEMPHIS.

The

PEAK OF BEEF CATTLE PRICES

STATE AND FEDERAL
MARKETING ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DE

